



Mobile Plate Hunter-900

Operations Center User's Manual

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Chapter 1 — Preface and General Information

About This User's Manual/Purpose

This user's manual contains information about the ELSAG North America Operations Center System. It covers the various parameters of the application including instructions for daily operation of the system. The intended audiences for this manual include ELSAG North America's customers' general operating personnel, system administrators, authorized ELSAG North America clients and business partners, and Software Product Evaluators. It is particularly intended for personnel who are responsible for day-to-day operation of the system. In addition and as is appropriate, this manual may be used in customer training.

Information in this manual includes the following:

- Available functions
- Step-by-step system operation, and
- System messages.



IMPORTANT: The information that pertains to basic level users is contained in the Query/Statistics Chapter that begins on Page 36.

Disclaimer



IMPORTANT: This manual contains information about the Operations Center System manufactured by ELSAG North America. The manner and scope of the material presented is reasonable and customary for this type of application. No representations or warranties are made as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Revision Information

If it becomes necessary to revise this manual, ELSAG North America will give the reasons for the revision in this section.

Table A — Manual Revision Information (English Version)

Revision	Description	Revised Date	Revised By	Approved By
0.0	Original internal document release.	5/17/2005	TC	TC, SM
1.0	Numerous technical changes. First official document release.	10/10/2008	CG, TC	TC, SM
2.0	Extensive document formatting, graphics, and text revisions.	10/01/2009	CW	NM, SM

Software, Database and Manual Versions and Revisions

Software and Database Versions

The user can establish their current software version from the Web site's Main "Login" screen by clicking on "Help." The information supplied includes the current versions of the following:

- OCRS (Operation Center for Reading Systems)
- OCW (Operation Center Web Application), and
- OCD (Operation Center Database).

From the "Help" screen, a copy of the latest User Manual is also available by clicking on the "User Manual" link. After clicking on the link, a Portable Document Format (PDF) version of the manual appears. The user has the options of either printing the manual or saving the file for later use. To escape from this screen the user must once again click "Home" button to return to the Main Menu or "Home" Screen OR click "Logout" to return to the "Login" screen.

Manual Versions

Referring to Figure 1 that follows, the front cover page of the ELSAG North America *Operations Center User's Manual* is clearly marked with its publication number as well as information about its version number and approximate date of publication. The inside cover page also includes this information as does every page in the manual.

When troubleshooting a problem that may occur, ELSAG Customer Service and Support Personnel may ask for this information in order to ensure that the user is referencing a suitable version of the manual.

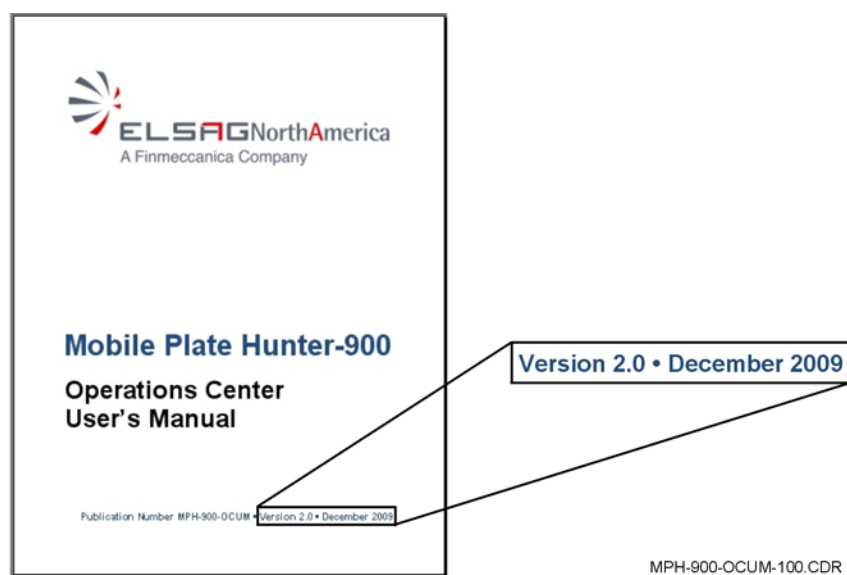


Figure 1 — Manual Version Information

Software and Manual Versions and Revisions

It is important to note that there is no direct correlation between the versions of both software and the user's manual. For example, at the time of this writing, the latest version of the *ELSAG MPH-900 Operations Center User's Manual* was Version 2.0 and the software version may have been 2.3. In addition, the various input parameters were OCRS Version 2.15.2, OCW Version 2.10.5, and OCD Version 2.15.2. ELSAG Customer Service and Support Personnel have the necessary information needed to establish whether your version of the user's manual is appropriate for the software version you are using.

Change Management

In the future ELSAG North America may offer future enhancements and changes to the system by releasing new software versions. If this occurs, existing users will be offered the opportunity to update their software.

Graphic User Interface (GUI)

The Graphical User Interface (GUI, pronounced gooey) is a Web-based client/server application: the OP-Center station runs a Web server or Internet Information Services (IIS) for remote connections and a Graphical User Interface through which the operator can access the system.

Referring to Table B, the minimum hardware and software configuration for the client PC to be able to use the GUI is as follows:

Table B — Required Configuration of the OP-Center PC (Minimum)

Item	Description
Processor	Pentium ¹ 4 (Pentium M) 1 GHz
Memory	1 GB
Display Resolution	1024x768
LAN Port	100 MB/s LAN
Operating System	Microsoft ² Windows ³ 2000 (requires a Unzip utility program), Windows XP Professional, Windows 2003 Server
Browser	Internet Explorer ⁴ v. 6.0 or v. 7.0
Web Server	Apache Tomcat ⁵

NOTE: The Web site needs the Java Virtual Machine to execute Java Applet. A link at the bottom of default page of the GUI, allows downloading the installation program if needed.

¹ Pentium™ is a trademark of Intel Corporation.

² Microsoft® is a registered trademark of Microsoft Corporation.

³ Windows® is a registered trademark of Microsoft Corporation.

⁴ Internet Explorer® is a copyrighted product belonging to Microsoft Corporation.

⁵ Apache Tomcat™ is a trademark of the Apache Software Foundation.

The GUI application is hosted on the Web server. We can have more than GUI PC on the network since PCs can use Internet Explorer both to access the application and to monitor, control, and manage the system. These operations are described in detail later in this manual.

Access to system functions is restricted and controlled through the “Roles Management” tool. Different user profiles specify permitted operations for classes of users. They are as follows:

- Maintenance
- System Administration
- User Administration
- Manage Alarms, and
- User.

Although this manual covers all facets of the system as they are available to a System Administrator, individual users without the required permissions may not be able to access certain functions and features. Details on the characteristics of other profiles are given later in this manual.

ELSAG North America Terminology, Acronyms, and Terms

The following terms include acronyms that may appear throughout this and other ELSAG North America publications; however, they are terms with which a beginning user may not be familiar.

Term	Explanation/Definition/Description
ANPR	A utomatic N umber P late R eader
DDS	D ata D ownload S tation
EHL	E xternal H ot L ist
HL	H ot L ist
HLPN	H ot L icense P late N umber
IIS	I nternet I nformation S ervices
LAN	L ocal A rea N etwork
LPR	L icense P late R eader
OCD	O peration C enter D atabase
OCRS	O peration C enter for R eadng S ystems
OCW	O peration C enter W eb A pplication
ODM	O perations C enter D ata M anager
OPC	O perations C enter
OP-Center	O perations C enter
OWA	O perations C enter W eb A pplication
PC	P ersonal C omputer
PS_DB	P eripheral S tation D ata B ase
THL	T emporary H ot L ist



Chapter 2 — System Overview

Introduction

The purpose of the ELSAG Operations Center is to manage a fleet of MPH900 mobile LPR units and/or a network of Fixed LPR cameras. The purpose of the Central Server is to upload and archive read and alarm data coming from all the vehicles and fixed cameras. The Operation Center software includes a Web site allowing remote access to the data via a friendly user interface. The ELSAG Operations Center (EOC) is also in charge of the distribution of the wanted plates database or “Hot List” to the LPR units.

System Architecture

Figure 2 shows the general system architecture. The ELSAG Operations Center Server keeps data on a central database and is connected to the wireless MPH900 LPR systems mounted on vehicles, through an Access Point. A secondary Network Interface Card of the server is connected to the existing building LAN allowing multiple access points to the OPC functionality.

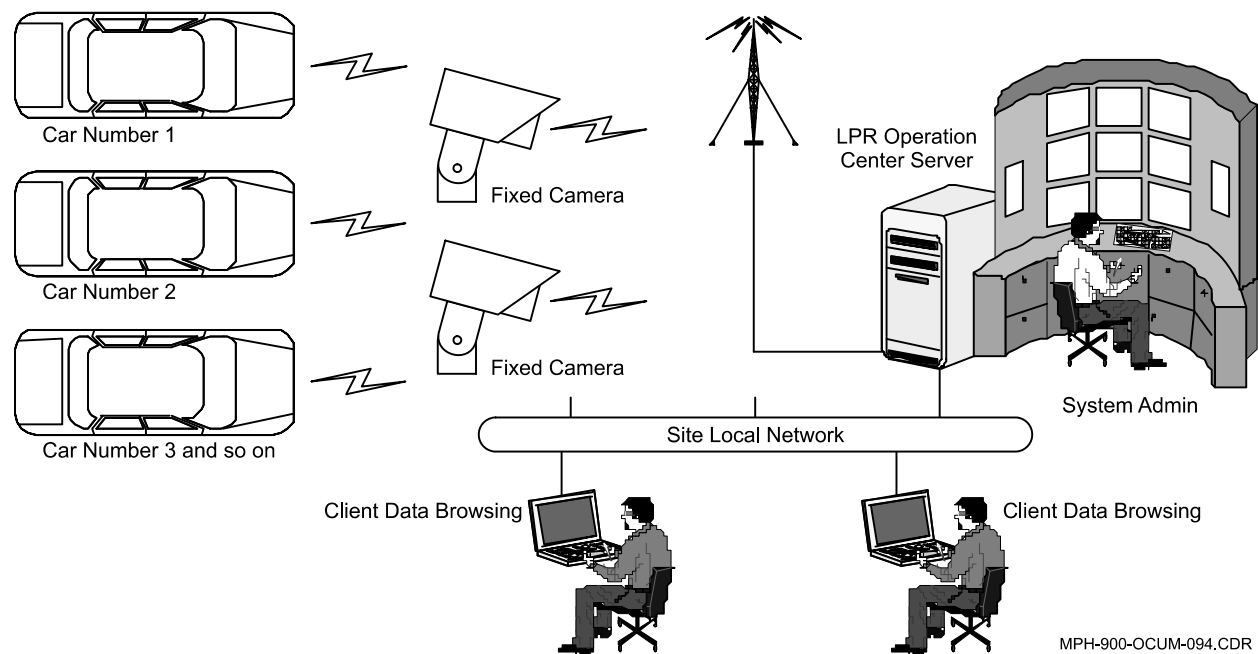


Figure 2 — System Architecture (Shown Using Wi-Fi Connectivity)

An alternative configuration is called Long Range Communication. This refers to cellular connectivity via cellular Air Cards between the Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) and the Server. The EOC also supports the Manual Data Download Mode. That means that read data can be exported manually by means of a USB Flash Drive and imported into the EOC Server.



Chapter 3 — Login Procedure and Main Menu Overview

Introduction

After the ELSAG North America Operations Center System is ready for your computer, your ELSAG EOC Administrator will give you the information needed to login to the system for the first time. When the user is ready to login and the Web site has been accessed, a screen similar to the one shown in Figure 3 will be displayed.

Figure 3 — Login Screen

ELSAG suggests that you make a notation of your EOC URL below and that you add the Web site to your Web browsers "Favorites" menu.

http://

--	--	--	--

 Operational_Center

Cautions Concerning Passwords and Password Expiration

The system requires that each user change their password when first accessing the system and every 30 days thereafter. When a password has been used for 15 days, the system will prompt the user to change their password soon and within the next 15-day period. At the end of the 30-day cycle (15 days plus 15 days), the system will attempt to force the user to change the password.



IMPORTANT: After 15 days of prompts for the user to change their password, the system will allow lock out the user and it will be necessary for your ELSAG EOC Administrator to re-enable the account. Refer to the Password and Login Flow Chart shown in Figure 6.



IMPORTANT: Whenever a user attempts to login only five attempts can be made. After the fifth attempt, the system will lock out the user. If this occurs, it will be necessary for your ELSAG EOC Administrator to re-enable the account for the user. Refer to the Password and Login Flow Chart shown in Figure 6.



IMPORTANT: If the user has not accessed the system until after a 30-day period has expired, such as in the case of the user having been on vacation, the system will lock out the user and it is no longer possible for the user to change the password. If this occurs, it will be necessary for your ELSAG EOC Administrator to re-enable the account for the user. Refer to the Password and Login Flow Chart shown in Figure 6. There is currently no way for the local System Administrator to change the password expiration period.

There are two time intervals affecting the EOC Login procedure and Users Management: If a user does not Login for more than X days, his Login is automatically disabled, and the password expires after 30 days (default value).

The parameter that controls the password expiration is included in the TOMCAT properties file found in the following path:

**\\Program Files\\Apache Group\\Tomcat 4.1\\webapps\\
Operational_Center\\WEB-INF\\classes\\operational_center\\properties**

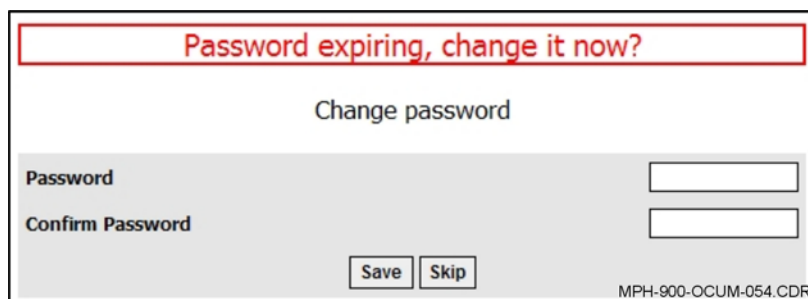
This is the location where a change can be made. The value is expressed in minutes. For example 86400 means two months. The default is 43200 or one month.

To modify the time interval after which the Login expires, the user should open the database, select the PARAMETER table and modify the parameter LAST_LOGIN_DURATION_DAYS. The parameter is expressed in Days. The maximum is 365 days and do NOT pass this limit. Then restart the Tomcat service to activate the change.

To enable a Disabled User, login as User Administrator (this is the minimum level of privilege required). Then open the User Config Menu, select Modify User, and check the ENABLE radio button.

Password Expiration

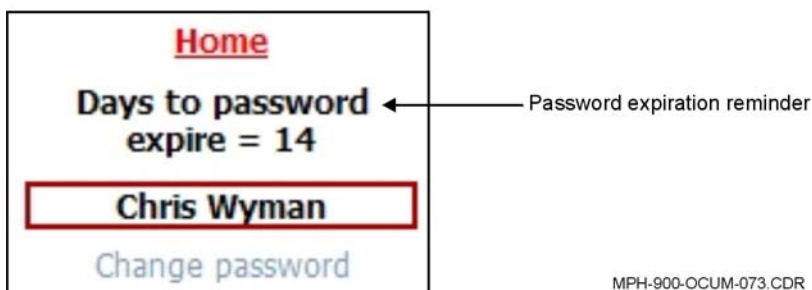
As mentioned, users are required to periodically change their passwords. After the initial 15-day period, the message shown in Figure 4 will display. The user may choose to change the password by entering and then reentering a new password, or the can choose to click “Skip” to delay the password change.



The screenshot shows a web interface for password expiration. At the top, a red-bordered box contains the text "Password expiring, change it now?". Below this, the text "Change password" is centered. The main area has a light gray background and contains two input fields: "Password" and "Confirm Password". Below these fields are two buttons: "Save" and "Skip". In the bottom right corner, the text "MPH-900-OCUM-054.CDR" is visible.

Figure 4 — Password Expiration Notification

In addition to the information above, as shown in Figure 5 a Password Expiration Reminder also begins to appear above the user name on the main screen.



The screenshot shows a web interface with a "Home" link at the top. Below it, the text "Days to password expire = 14" is displayed. An arrow points from the text "Password expiration reminder" to this text. Below this, the user's name "Chris Wyman" is displayed in a red-bordered box. At the bottom, the text "Change password" is visible. In the bottom right corner, the text "MPH-900-OCUM-073.CDR" is visible.

Figure 5 — Password Expiration Reminder

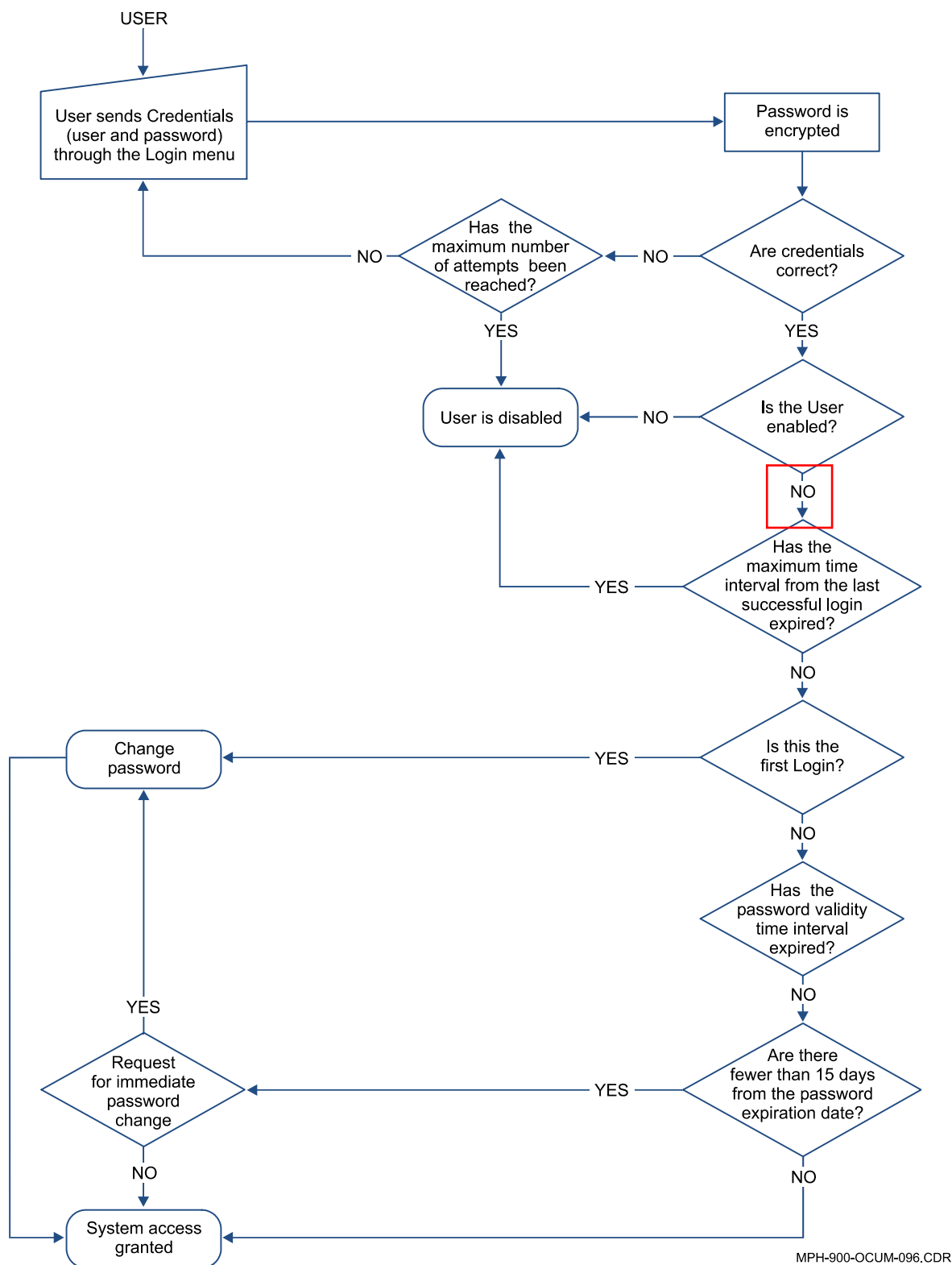


Figure 6 — Password and Login Flow Chart

First Time Users/Change Password

Your ELSAG EOC Administrator will supply you with a login name and a temporary password. As shown in Figure 7, ensure that the American flag (English language version) is selected. By default, the American flag (English language version) is normally selected automatically.

Next, enter your user name in the space provided and then enter your temporary password. After the user is successfully logged in, follow the on-screen instructions to change the temporary password. Be sure to click "Save" after the new password has been entered and reentered.

NOTE: Be aware that your Internet browser's Back Arrow button does not work in the Operations Center System. To return to a previous screen the user must first select "Home" from the left column and then once again select the associated function to return to the desired screen.

When the user enters their password, only symbols are displayed. For example, if the operating system were Windows 2000, each character would appear as an asterisk "*" and for Windows XP, each character would appear as a large dot "•" (see Figure 7).

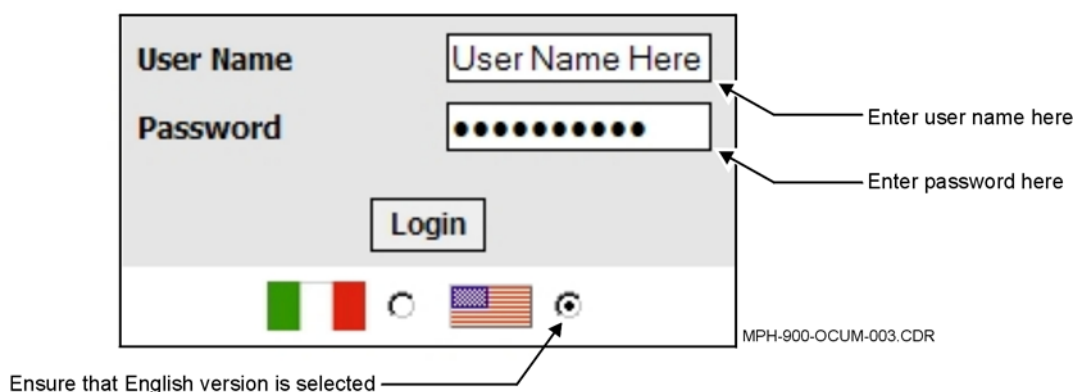


Figure 7 — Login Procedure

Password Parameters and Requirements

Password parameters are as follows:

- Passwords are case-sensitive
- Passwords must include at least eight characters minimum and 40 characters maximum. A new password must be different from the last password.
- The characters in a password may include letters and numbers or only letters or only numbers
- The letters may be either upper or lower case, and
- There is no requirement concerning the need to have at least one upper or one lower case letter in the combination.



IMPORTANT: It is each user's responsibility to safeguard the confidentiality of their user name and password and to take steps to ensure that this important information is not lost, forgotten, or compromised.

When a password has been successfully changed, the system does NOT display a confirmation message. However, as shown in Figure 8, if an error is made when changing the password with different

entries, the message “Password and confirmed password are different” appears. If this occurs, carefully reenter the desired password change and then click “Save.”

Change password

Password

Confirm Password

Save

MPH-900-OCUM-004.CDR

Figure 8 — Error Message Shown if the Two Password Entries Do Not Match

Login Error

Referring to Figure 9, if an incorrect user name or password is entered during login, the message “Credentials Error!” appears. If this occurs, carefully reenter your user name and password. After five consecutive failed login attempts the Login is disabled. A disabled Login can be re-enabled by the System Administrator.

Credentials Error!

User Name

Password

Login

MPH-900-OCUM-005.CDR

Figure 9 — Login Error Message

Logging in to System

For access to be granted, the application has to be running. This means that the Apache Tomcat or Internet Explorer interface must also be running. The system default settings activate these services.

To log into the system from the Login Screen (see Figure 3 on Page 14), ensure that the American flag (English language version) is selected, and then enter your user name and password before clicking the Login button.

Main Menu or “Home” Screen Overview

From the upper right corner of the screen and circling counterclockwise, the Main Menu screen consists of a Help feature (refer to the *Software and Database Versions* on Page 10), a Logout feature (refer to the *Software and Database Versions* on Page 10 and *Main Menu Permissions by Category* (Table C) on Page 21), an active System Clock that includes the day of the week and current date (in the format MM/DD/YYYY) with a 24-hour or “military time” format.

Next is the Alarms Count window, a Home Link that is used to return to this screen from other screen, a display of the actual name of the logged-in user (rather than an abbreviated login user name), the Change Password function (explained earlier in this chapter and shown in Figure 14), and seven groups of menu options. The menu options are detailed below in Figure 10 and in the chapters that follow. Refer to this manual's Table of Contents to locate particular chapters and sections. The Menu that appears depends on the specific role associated to the Login user. The one shown in Figure 10 includes all possible options and only appears to Maintenance level personnel.

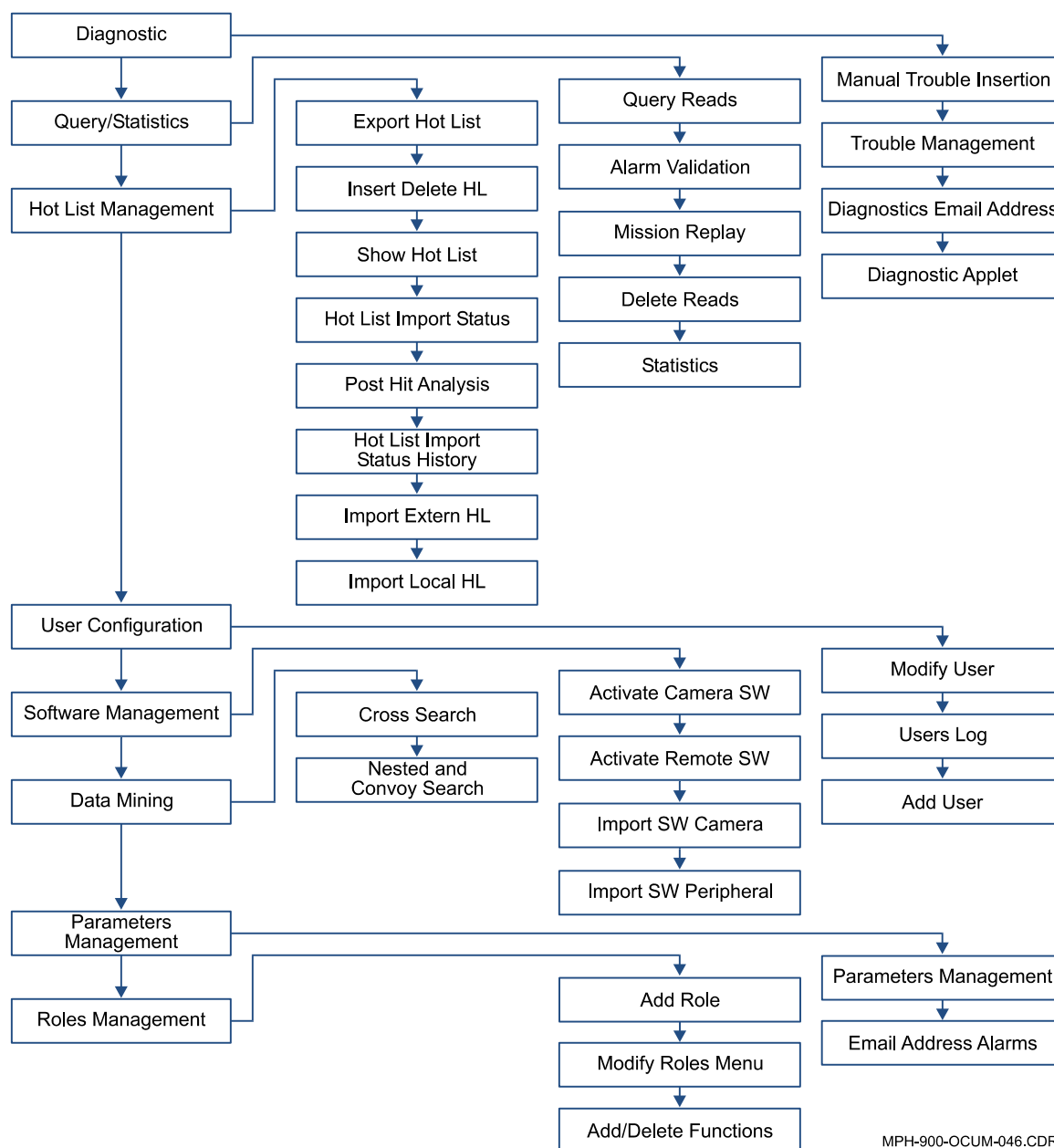


Figure 10 — Menu Options Schematic Diagram

Main Menu Permissions

Referring to Table C, the default settings of Main Menu Permissions are shown by general category, specific functions, and user roles. User class roles are Maintenance (Main.), System Admin(istrator) (S.A.), User Admin(istrator) (U.A.), Manage Alarms (M.A.), and User. "YES" indicates that the particular "Role" is permitted to make changes under particular General Categories and Specific Functions.

Table C — Main Menu Permissions by Category

General Category	Specific Function	Main.	S.A.	U.A.	M.A.	User
Diagnostic	Manual Trouble Insertion	YES	YES	—	—	—
	Trouble Management	YES	YES	—	—	—
	Diagnostics Email Address	YES	YES	—	—	—
	Diagnostic Applet	YES	YES	—	—	—
Query/Statistics	Query Reads	YES	YES	—	YES	YES
	Alarm Validation	YES	YES	—	YES	YES
	Mission Replay	YES	YES	—	YES	YES
	Delete Reads	YES	YES	—	YES	YES
	Statistics	YES	YES	—	YES	YES
Hot List Management	Export Hot List	YES	YES	—	YES	—
	Insert Delete HL	YES	YES	—	YES	—
	Show Hot List	YES	YES	—	YES	—
	Hot List Import Status	YES	YES	—	YES	—
	Post Hit Analysis	YES	YES	—	YES	—
	Hot List Import Status History	YES	YES	—	YES	—
	Import Extern HL	YES	YES	—	YES	—
	Import Local HL	YES	YES	—	YES	—
User Configuration	Modify User	YES	YES	YES	—	—
	Users Log	YES	YES	YES	—	—
	Add User	YES	YES	YES	—	—
Software Management	Activate Camera SW	YES	—	—	—	—
	Activate Remote SW	YES	—	—	—	—
	Import SW Camera	YES	—	—	—	—
	Import SW Peripheral	YES	—	—	—	—
Data Mining	Cross Search	—	YES	—	—	—
	Nested and Convoy Search	—	YES	—	—	—
Parameters Management	Parameters Management	—	YES	—	—	—
	Email Address Alarms	—	YES	—	—	—
Roles Management	Add Role	—	YES	—	—	—
	Modify Roles Menu	—	YES	—	—	—
	Add/Delete Functions	—	YES	—	—	—

Logout Feature

Select “Logout” to return to the Login screen. This method is preferred to simply closing the Web browser. Refer to Figure 11.

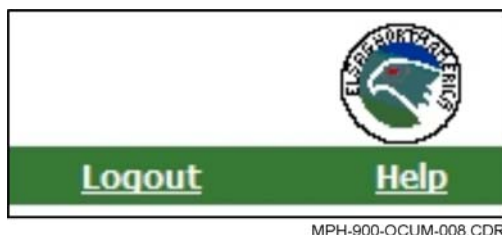


Figure 11 — Logout Feature and Help Button

System Clock

As mentioned, an active System Clock that includes the day of the week and current date (in the format MM/DD/YYYY) with a 24-hour or “military time” format. See Figure 12.



IMPORTANT: The System Clock is the basis for the times of all logged event times. The System Clock is based on the user's computer clock, so extra steps should be taken to ensure that your computer is running on the correct date and time. The System clock is the clock of the Server. The time shown in Figure 11 is the clock of the client that is the computer where the browser is running. This clock may not be aligned to the System clock.



Figure 12 — System Clock

Alarms Count Window

Referring to Figure 13 (the Alarms Count Window), this window displays alarms that have not yet been acted upon by the user. The user must either accept or reject each alarm. To accept or reject the alarms the user should double-click on the icon at which time an audible sound or voice will be heard.

These alarms relate to fixed camera environments and unprocessed vehicle alarms. Referring to Figure 13, also note that the bell and background colors indicate the severity of the alarm class.

A blue background indicates that the alarm came from a fixed camera and a beige background indicates that the alarm came from a mobile camera.

The colors used for the alarm icons are as follows:

- RED: Stolen Vehicle, Stolen Out (of) State, Violent Gang (Member), Sexual Offender, Tax Scofflaw, or Other
- YELLOW: Wanted Person
- GREEN: Stolen Plate
- BLUE: Suspended or Revoked License Plates, and
- GRAY: Scofflaw.

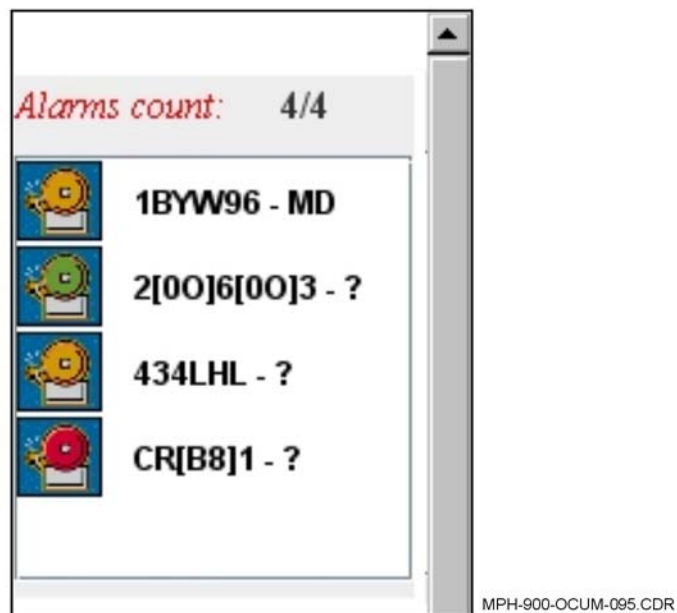


Figure 13 — Alarms Count Window

Home Link, User Name Display, and Change Password

Referring to Figure 14, the next control is the Home Link that is used to return to the Main Menu or “Home” Screen from other screens. Below that is a display of the actual user name of the logged-in user (rather than an abbreviated login user name). In addition, below that is the Change Password link, which is used to initiate password changes.



Figure 14 — Home Link and User Name Display

Main Menu or “Home” Screen Reports

Referring to Figure 15, after the user successfully logs in to the system, the Main Menu or “Home” screen appears. This screen contains system information including car Download Status, Import Status, and Statistics including total alarms, accepted alarms, and rejected alarms.

NOTE: Dates included in the summaries are given as year, followed by month and date (i.e., YYYY/MM/DD). Times are given in 24-hour or “military time” format (e.g., 19:22:32 is the equivalent of 7:22:32 p.m.).

Explanations of the various fields in the Download Status, Import Status, and Statistics tables are given in the sections that follow, specifically in Table D, Table E, and Table F.

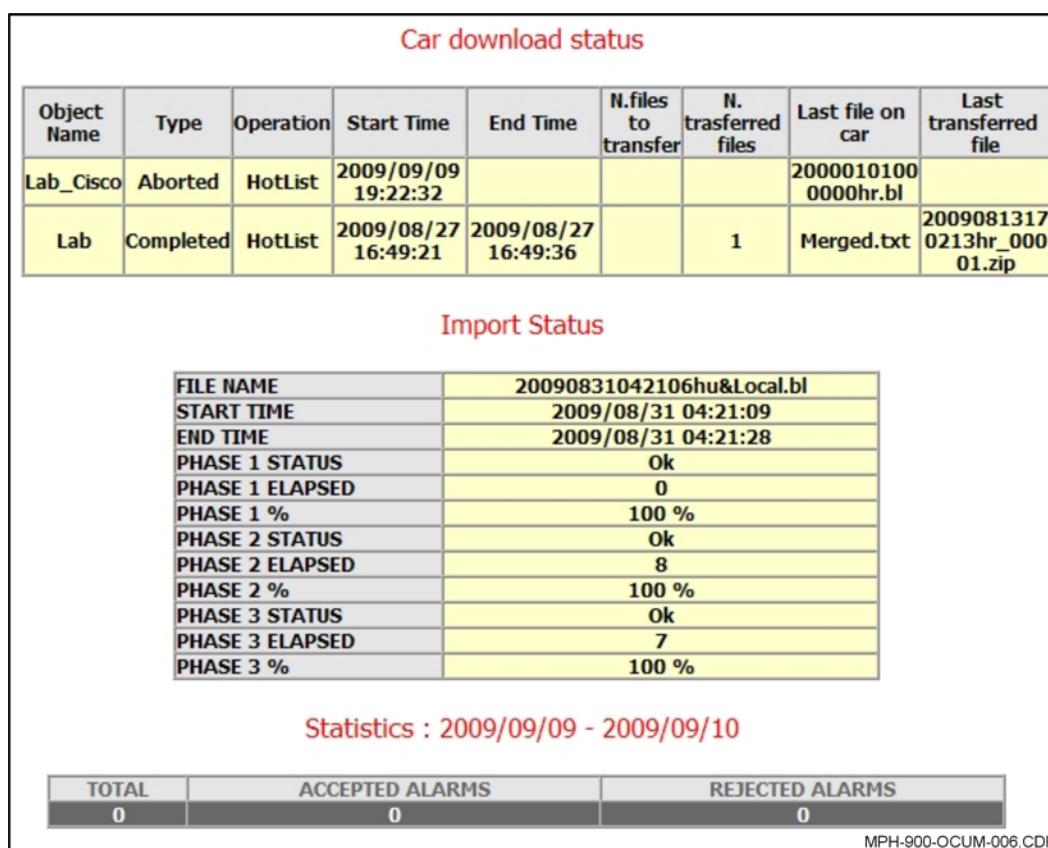


Figure 15 — Main Menu or “Home” Screen

Car Download Status Report

The various fields in the Car Download Status report are explained below in Table D.

Table D — Car Download Status Report

Column Heading	Description
Object Name	This is the vehicle name or a description of a specific car.
Type	This gives the status a car download. The choices are Aborted, In Progress and Completed.
Operation	The possible listings are Hot List, Reads, or Img (Image).
Start Time	Start time is the time a particular actual upload was started.
End Time	End time is the time a particular actual upload was ended.
Number of Files to Transfer	This is the number of files ready to transfer up to the server OR down from the server. This is usually the actual number of files that need to be uploaded.
Number Transferred Files	This is the total number of files that have already been uploaded.
Last File on Car*	When loaded from a Hot List, this is the last file that was successfully transferred to the vehicle.*
Last Transferred File*	This is the last zipped image file that was transferred from the vehicle.*

* **NOTE:** The difference between the number to transfer and the number transferred represents the transfer backlog and is the most important indicator to the local System Administrator of the network stability and bandwidth between the vehicle and the EOC. In the best case, these numbers will be consistently equal. In cases where the network is not supporting the vehicles, the backlog will grow.

Import Status Report

The various fields in the Import Status report are explained below in Table E. In the table, if any phase fails, the result will be an error message and associated report. Import Status refers to the last External Hot List. Concerning the three phases, Phase 1 is the input file parsing and syntax check, Phase 2 is the actual data import into the database, and Phase 3 is the generation of output files to be distributed to the other system modules.

Table E — Import Status Report

Field Name	Description
File Name	This is the name of the last Hot List file imported to the server.
Start Time	This is the date and time when importation of the Hot List file was started.
End Time	This is the date and time when importation of the Hot List file was ended.
Phase 1 Status	OK is a confirmation of a successful importation of Phase 1. Otherwise, an error message would be present.
Phase 1 Elapsed	This is the time it took to finish the importation of Phase 1.
Phase 1 %	100% is a confirmation of a completely successful importation of Phase 1. If it were not 100% completed an error message would populate this field.
Phase 2 Status	OK is a confirmation of a successful importation of Phase 2. Otherwise, an error message would be present.
Phase 2 Elapsed	This is the time it took to finish the importation of Phase 2.
Phase 2 %	100% is a confirmation of a completely successful importation of Phase 2. If it were not 100% completed an error message would populate this field.
Phase 3 Status	OK is a confirmation of a successful importation of Phase 3. Otherwise, an error message would be present.
Phase 3 Elapsed	This is the time it took to finish the importation of Phase 3.
Phase 3 %	100% is a confirmation of a completely successful importation of Phase 3. If it were not 100% completed an error message would populate this field.

Statistics Report

The three fields in the Statistics report are explained below in Table F. Note that the period of time covered by the report is as indicated in the text above the table. Referring to Figure 15 on Page 24, the period is for one day. Accepted alarms and rejected alarms should be deleted from the Statistics Report.

Table F — Statistics Report

Column Heading	Description
Total	This is the total number of alarms combined.
Accepted Alarms	This is the total number of accepted reads and alarms.
Rejected Alarms	This is the total number of rejected reads and alarms.

Session Time Out

Referring to Figure 16, after a user has been logged in to the system for an extended period, the system forces the user to re-log in, without interacting with the system, by displaying the message “Session Time Out, Please Log Out!” and once again displaying the Login screen. The user must then re-enter their User Name and Password to once again enter the system. This is a safety feature to protect systems that have been left unattended for extended periods.



Figure 16 — Session Time Out Message



Chapter 4 — Diagnostic Features

Introduction

The available Diagnostic Features explained in this chapter are as follows:

- Manual Trouble Insertion
- Trouble Management
- Diagnostics Email Address, and
- Diagnostic Applet.

Manual Trouble Insertion

Through the default settings, this feature may be used by Maintenance and the System Administrator and is not a feature that typical users can access. Figure 17 shows the Manual Trouble Insertion screen. When the screen is first accessed, the Device window displays the first in a series of alphabetically listed devices, which are installed in the system. The default value for the Severity window is “Low” followed by “Medium” and “High.”

A Manual Trouble Insertion is any system problem that is relevant to the maintenance of the car system and EOC. It could refer to any system object such as a Fixed Camera, a Fixed Camera Field Control Unit, or an LPR mobile unit. It is an internal ticketing system to support the maintenance process.

The screen also includes a window where descriptive text is entered. If email is properly set up on the server and the server is properly configured, you can send the system administrator an email about the problem. If the message has been successfully sent, the next screen will include a confirmation message and reset the previous window for more additional Manual Trouble insertions.

Manual Trouble Insertion

Description

Type description text here.

Device

Law Enforcement

Severity

LOW

LOW

MEDIUM

HIGH

Add new

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Figure 17 — Manual Trouble Insertion Screen

Trouble Management (Query Troubles)

Through the default settings, this feature may be used by Maintenance and the System Administrator. Referring to Figure 18, when the user selects Trouble Management the Query Troubles screen appears. Both the Time Interval Onset Alarm and Time Interval End Alarm sections of the screen are populated with the current date. This feature is used to query both manually inserted troubles and automatically generated diagnostic alarms.

If “Disable onset time interval” is selected, the total reports that were ever sent through will be displayed (including systematic problems).

NOTE: By definition, a systematic problem is an internal problem associated with the EOC.

If “Disable end time interval” is selected, the total reports that were ever sent through will be displayed (including systematic problems).

In the Trouble Status field, the following are included:

- Open: Open trouble statuses
- Closed: Previously closed statuses, and
- Acknowledged: Opened and acknowledged, but not worked on.

Query Troubles

TIME INTERVAL ONSET ALARM

START Day Month Year

END Day Month Year

Disable onset time interval ☐

TIME INTERVAL END ALARM

START Day Month Year

END Day Month Year

Disable end time interval ☐

Trouble Status

Device

Ack User

Alarm Type

Find

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Figure 18 — Query Troubles Screen

After the user clicks “Find” a Trouble Management Report similar to the one shown in Figure 19 will be displayed. If the user selects “Export” a report similar to the one shown in Figure 20 will generate, otherwise the user may select “Back” to return to the previous screen to begin again.

10	Camera unreachable,	08/05/2009 15:51:19	Lane 12 1213	HIGH	ACKNOWLEDGED Closed
9	Camera unreachable,	20/03/2009 10:34:37	Lane 11 1113	HIGH	ACKNOWLEDGED Closed
8	Peripheral permanently unreachable	19/03/2009 17:46:27	Aeon 311	HIGH	ACKNOWLEDGED Closed
7	Camera unreachable,	19/03/2009 16:08:03	Lane 10 1013	HIGH	ACKNOWLEDGED Closed
5	test	03/02/2009 09:27:55	Lab_Cisco 9850	MEDIUM	ACKNOWLEDGED Closed
4	Peripheral permanently unreachable	27/01/2009 10:04:25	Lab_laptop 211	HIGH	ACKNOWLEDGED Closed
3	Camera unreachable,	23/12/2008 15:27:16	AD3_Right 13	HIGH	ACKNOWLEDGED Closed

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Figure 19 — Trouble Management Report

H5		=			
	A	B	C	D	E
1	ALARMID	DESCRIPTION	OPEN DATE	SITE	Severity
2	16	Check camera mounting on car #636.	23/09/2009 13:49:46	Garage 149	MEDIUM
3	15	Camera len is foggy and cannot focus.	18/09/2009 15:49:38	Lab_Cisco 9850	HIGH
4	14	test	18/09/2009 15:48:58	AD3_3 213	LOW
5	13	Camera is foggy and cannot focus.	18/09/2009 15:48:23	AD3_3 213	HIGH
6	12	T	14/09/2009 15:28:23	Charlie Demo 4 3500	LOW
7	11	test	2/9/2009 8:29	Stefano 1000	HIGH
8	10	Camera unreachable,	8/5/2009 15:51	Lane 12 1213	HIGH
9	9	Camera unreachable,	20/03/2009 10:34:37	Lane 11 1113	HIGH
10	8	Peripheral permanently unreachable	19/03/2009 17:46:27	Aeon 311	HIGH
11	7	Camera unreachable,	19/03/2009 16:08:03	Lane 10 1013	HIGH
12	5	test	3/2/2009 9:27	Lab_Cisco 9850	MEDIUM
13	4	Peripheral permanently unreachable	27/01/2009 10:04:25	Lab_laptop 211	HIGH
14	3	Camera unreachable,	23/12/2008 15:27:16	AD3_Right 13	HIGH

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Figure 20 — Exporting a Trouble Management Report

Diagnostics Email Address

This is the list of recipients of automatic trouble messages. Those messages can be either manually entered by a user or automatically generated by the system. Through the default settings, this feature may be used by Maintenance and the System Administrator. When Diagnostics Email Address is first selected, the Add New screen initially opens (see Figure 21). All existing entries will be displayed in the Email Addresses Window. This feature allows the user to add an email contact for future use. After the

email address has been entered in the Email field, the user may then select an appropriate “type” to the email contact. The type expresses the event that triggers the e-mail. The choices are Diagnostic (which is the default and represents any trouble insertion), Import (a new external Hot List is loaded), Export (an Hot List is exported), or Transits Delete (a set of reads has been erased from the database).



IMPORTANT: Never use the “subtype” field. In addition, Import, Export, and Transit Delete are not yet implemented.

Figure 21 — Diagnostics Email Address Add New Screen

Referring to Figure 22, clicking “Delete” will activate the Diagnostics Email Address Delete Screen. The existing email addresses will be displayed in the Email Addresses Window. To delete an email contact, simply highlight the email address to be deleted then click the Delete button. As shown in Figure 23, a “Message from webpage” dialog box appears and the user can then select “OK” to delete the email address or “Cancel” to abort the deletion.

Figure 22 — Diagnostics Email Address Delete Screen

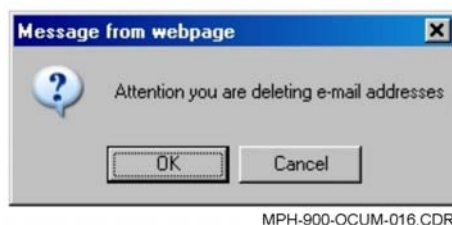


Figure 23 — Deletion Confirmation Dialog Box

Diagnostic Applet

Through the default settings, this feature may be used by Maintenance and the System Administrator. When the user selects Diagnostic Applet the screen shown in Figure 24 appears. The active tools on this screen are Policy File, Virtual Machine, and Start Diagnostic.

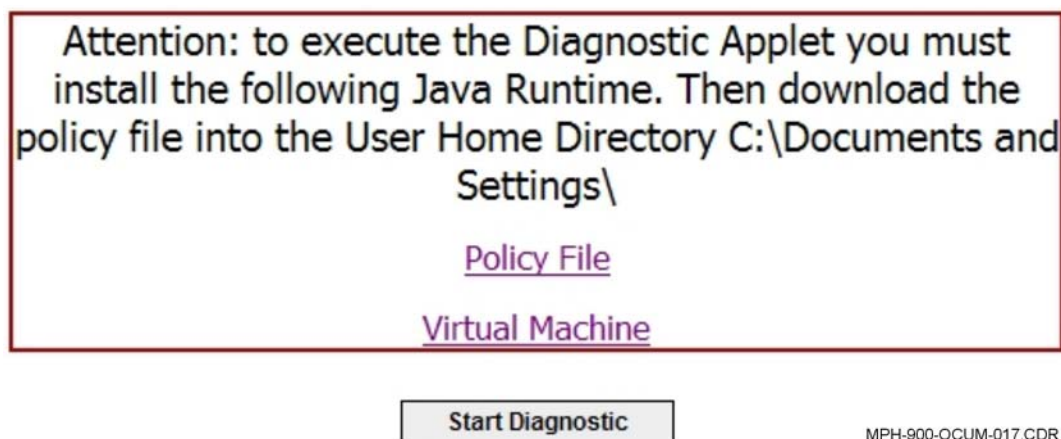


Figure 24 — Diagnostic Applet Screen

Policy File

If the user selects Policy File, the File Download Dialog Box shown in Figure 25 appears. The user can now open the zipped file, save it to the user's computer, or cancel the download. The user should save the file to their "User's Profile" under a path similar to: "C:\Documents and Settings\Chris Wyman\ELSAG RELATED" or wherever existing ELSAG files are stored.

The policy file must be installed only the very first time a user launches the Diagnostic Applet on a new machine. The file must be unzipped after having been copied.



Figure 25 — Policy File Download Dialog Box

Virtual Machine

If the user selects Virtual Machine, a screen similar to the one shown in Figure 26 appears. To run the application it must be installed. Otherwise, install a Java virtual machine from the Web site link. The Virtual machine must be installed only the very first time a user launches the Diagnostic Applet on a new machine.

To install the Virtual Machine, first select Diagnostic, then select Diagnostic Applet. Referring to Figure 24 on Page 32, click on "Virtual Machine" and an installation screen appears (see Figure 26 below). Click "Save" to save the file to a specific folder and then run the installation from that location by following the onscreen instructions. Otherwise, click run and follow the onscreen instructions.



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Figure 26 — Virtual Machine Identification Screen

Start Diagnostic

When the user selects Start Diagnostic an additional browser window opens and displays the Java Logo (see Figure 27). Immediately after the Java window opens the Operational Center Diagnostic Dialog Box appears (see Figure 28).



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Figure 27 — Java Logo

Referring to Figure 28, first select “Always trust content from this published” and then click Run.



Figure 28 — Operational Center Diagnostic Dialog Box

After the diagnostic has run, a new Web window will open with a three-tabbed report. The first report is “System Status” and will present a report similar to the shown in Figure 29. The report begins by listing all vehicles in the system and concludes by listing each of the objects in the system. The objects include fixed LPR units, mobile LPR units, Gate, Peripherals, and Garage. In the figure, the vertical format report is shown horizontally to fit within document page restraints.

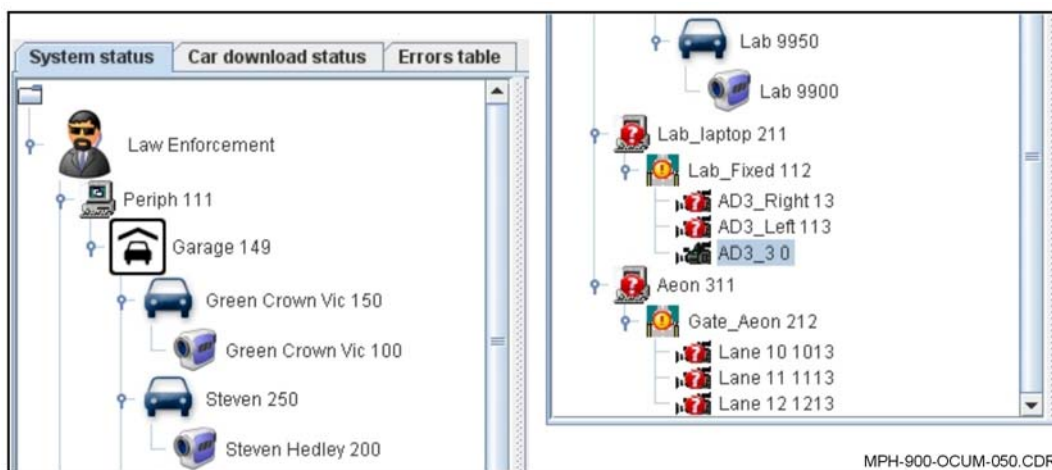


Figure 29 — System Status Report

Referring to Figure 30, the second report is “Car Download Status.” This report lists Object Names. Types (refer to the vehicle icons in the lower left corner of the figure), Operation, Start Time, End Time, Number of Files to Transfer, Number of Transferred Files, Last File on Car, and Last Transfer event. This screen also includes a refresh button.




























System status		Car download status		Errors table				
Object Name	Type	Operation	Start Time	End Time	N.files to transfer	N. trasferred files	Last file on car	Last transferr
Lab_Cisco		HotList	2009/09/09 19:2...				20000101000000...	
Lab		HotList	2009/08/27 16:4...	2009/08/27 16:4...		1	Merged.txt	20090813170
<div> Completed</div>					<div></div>			
<div> InProgress</div>								
<div> Aborted</div>								
MPH-900-OCUM-051.CDR								

Figure 30 — Car Download Status

Referring to Figure 31, the third report is “Errors Table” that includes information about computer Type, Description, a Parent ID, and Errors that have been encountered.

System status	Car download status	Errors table																																	
	<table><thead><tr><th>Type</th><th>Description</th><th>Parent Id</th><th>Errors</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td></td><td>Lab_laptop</td><td>140</td><td>Peripheral permanently unreachable - peripheral unreachable</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>AD3_Right</td><td>112</td><td>Camera unreachable</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>AD3_Left</td><td>112</td><td>MWP command queue error</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Aeon</td><td>140</td><td>Peripheral permanently unreachable - peripheral unreachable</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Lane 10</td><td>212</td><td>Camera unreachable</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Lane 11</td><td>212</td><td>Camera unreachable</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Lane 12</td><td>212</td><td>Camera unreachable</td></tr></tbody></table>	Type	Description	Parent Id	Errors		Lab_laptop	140	Peripheral permanently unreachable - peripheral unreachable		AD3_Right	112	Camera unreachable		AD3_Left	112	MWP command queue error		Aeon	140	Peripheral permanently unreachable - peripheral unreachable		Lane 10	212	Camera unreachable		Lane 11	212	Camera unreachable		Lane 12	212	Camera unreachable		
	Type	Description	Parent Id	Errors																															
		Lab_laptop	140	Peripheral permanently unreachable - peripheral unreachable																															
		AD3_Right	112	Camera unreachable																															
		AD3_Left	112	MWP command queue error																															
		Aeon	140	Peripheral permanently unreachable - peripheral unreachable																															
		Lane 10	212	Camera unreachable																															
		Lane 11	212	Camera unreachable																															
		Lane 12	212	Camera unreachable																															

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Figure 31 — Errors Table



Chapter 5 — Query/Statistics

Introduction

The available Query/Statistics functions explained in this chapter are as follows: Query Reads, Alarm Validation, Mission Replay, Delete Reads, and Statistics.

Query Reads

When the user selects Query Reads a screen similar to the one shown in Figure 32 appears. The End Time defaults to the current date and time and the Start Time default to the day before.

The Reader section of the screen lists all readers in alphabetical order and the Transit Status is listed in the order shown in the figure. Standard Alarm Classes are 00 – Alarm, 01 – Stolen Vehicle, 02- Wanted Person, 03 – Stolen Plate, 04 – Suspended or Revoked License Plates, 05 – Scofflaw, 06 – Stolen Out (of) State, 07 – Violent Gang (Member), 08 – Sexual Offender, 09 – Other, and 10 – Tax Scofflaw. If no alarm class is selected, all will be selected.

Query Reads

The screenshot displays the 'Query Reads' interface. At the top, there are two rows of date and time pickers. The first row is labeled 'START' and the second 'END'. Each row includes fields for Day, Month, Year, Hour, and Minutes. Below these are input fields for 'License Plate' and a dropdown for 'State'. A 'Reader' section contains a list box with the following items: Blue Crown Vic, Charlie Demo 1, Charlie Demo 2, Charlie Demo 3, Charlie Demo 4, Cisco CarSystem, Frank S, Gate_Aeon, Green Crown Vic, and Lab. To the right of the reader list is a 'Transit status' section with a list box containing: Deferred Alarm, Expired Alarm, Rejected Alarm, Normal Transit, Pending Alarm, and Accepted Alarm. Further right is an 'Alarm Class' dropdown menu. At the bottom, there is a 'Cartographic Tool' section with a 'Select Geographic Area' button, and a 'Geographic Coordinates' section with input fields for Latitude, Longitude, and Radius (Miles). A 'Find' button and a checkbox for 'Show thumbnails image' are located at the bottom center. The text 'MPH-900-OCUM-022.CDR' is visible in the bottom right corner.

Figure 32 — Query Reads Screen

The Reader Window lists each of the vehicles and fixed cameras that are part of the system. The Transit Status Window includes the following categories:

- Deferred Alarm (alarm that timed out at the user end and no action was taken against it)
- Expired Alarm (alarm that was expired by the system, expiration time for a deferred alarm)
- Rejected Alarm (alarm that was rejected the user)
- Normal Transit (regular read from the vehicle or fixed camera)
- Pending Alarm (pending acknowledgement by the end user [usually fixed camera]), and
- Accepted Alarm (alarm that was accepted by the user).

To generate a report in Query Reads, select the desired start and end dates and times and any other specific criteria that the user wishes to include in the report (Select Geographic Area [Map Based Searches] will be covered later in this section), then select "Show Thumbnails Image" and click "Find."

NOTE: Items not selected will in turn search for all items in a particular window.

The message "Please Wait" appears while the report generates. Then, the Query Results screen appears. A sample screen is shown in Figure 33. If the user passes their mouse arrow over a thumbnail, an enlarged thumbnail will appear as shown in Figure 34.








Query Results.

START 01/06/2009 12:45

END 24/09/2009 13:00

Reader Frank S

Number of elements: 6860 [1 - 13]

Image	Transit Date and Time	License Plate	Transit status	State	Reader	Alarm Class
	01/06/2009 15:44:20	DPU1045	Normal Transit	NY	Frank S	
	01/06/2009 15:44:23	AXE1137	Normal Transit	NY	Frank S	
	01/06/2009 15:44:38	11111JJ	Normal Transit	NY	Frank S	
	01/06/2009 15:44:39	1AAS1E	Normal Transit	?	Frank S	
	01/06/2009 15:44:39	35545[00][00]	Normal Transit	?	Frank S	
	01/06/2009 15:44:39	[GC][00]UN[T1]Y	Normal Transit	?	Frank S	
	01/06/2009 15:44:44	AVK6759	Normal Transit	NY	Frank S	

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Figure 33 — Sample Query Results Screen

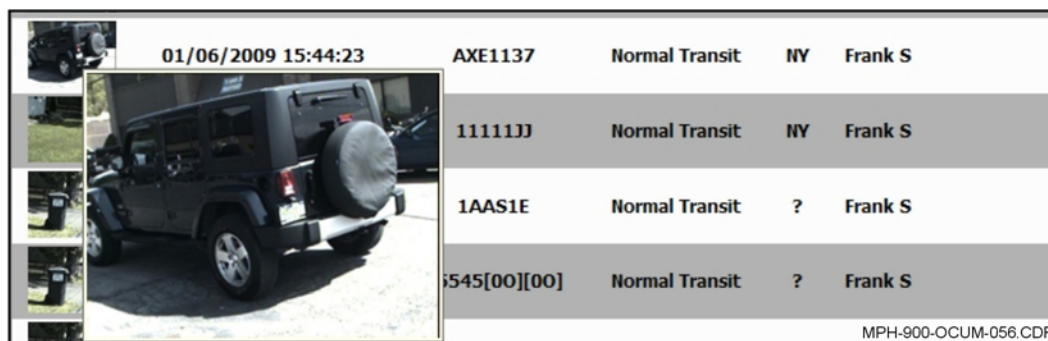


Figure 34 — Sample Enlarged Thumbnail

When the user clicks on a thumbnail, a second Web browser window opens with a PDF (Portable Document Format produced using Adobe⁶ Acrobat⁷ or a similar software product) report of the license plate reading as shown in Figure 35. The PDF document is obtained only after clicking on the PDF icon. The standard report is an HTML page.

The EOC allows the user to search for a partial plate, or the known characters of a plate in the read history. The following wildcard characters can be used:

- % — Any number of characters starting in this position
- @ — A single alphabetic character (A-Z), and
- # — A single numeric character (0-9).

Combinations of these can be used to match patterns, State syntax or partial witness information. Examples are as follows:

- ABC% — Any plate of any length starting with ABC
- %123 — Any plate of any length ending in 123
- A%3 — Any plate of any length starting with A and ending with 3
- A@@1234 — Any plate starting with A, followed by any 2 letters, followed by 1234, and
- AB@#234 — Any plate starting with AB, followed by any one letter, followed by any one number, followed by 234.

⁶Adobe® is a registered trademark of Adobe Corporation.

⁷Acrobat® is a registered trademark of Adobe Corporation.

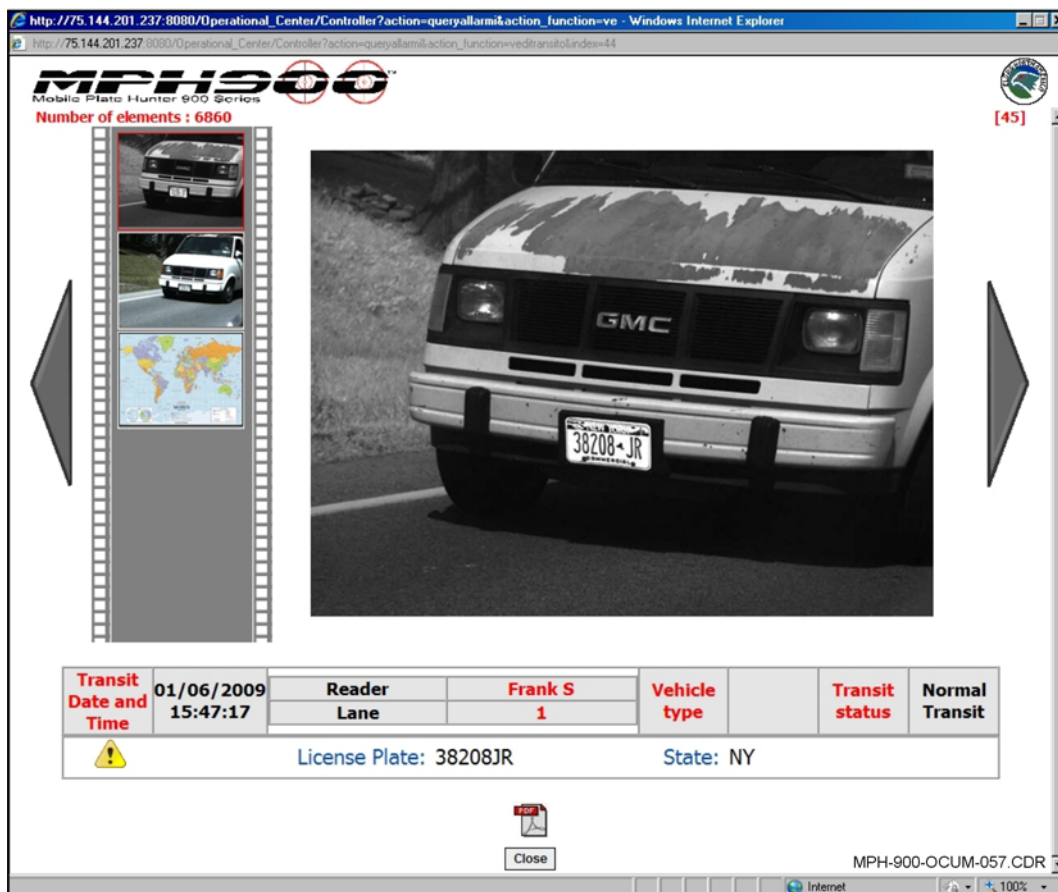


Figure 35 — Vehicle Report

When the second Web browser opens, the grayscale image is shown as the default. The user may also click on the color image of the vehicle for a second view. Usually the grayscale image is easier to read. However, this is not always the case so a color version is also taken at the time of the license plate read.

The grayscale image shows the infrared image of the license plate, which was read by the LPR. The color image shows an overview picture of the whole vehicle.

To more closely examine with photo, the desired photo should be showing in the screen main (enlarged panel (in Figure 35 the grayscale photo is showing in the main panel). The user would next click on the image and the Image Analyzer download window will appear (see Figure 36).

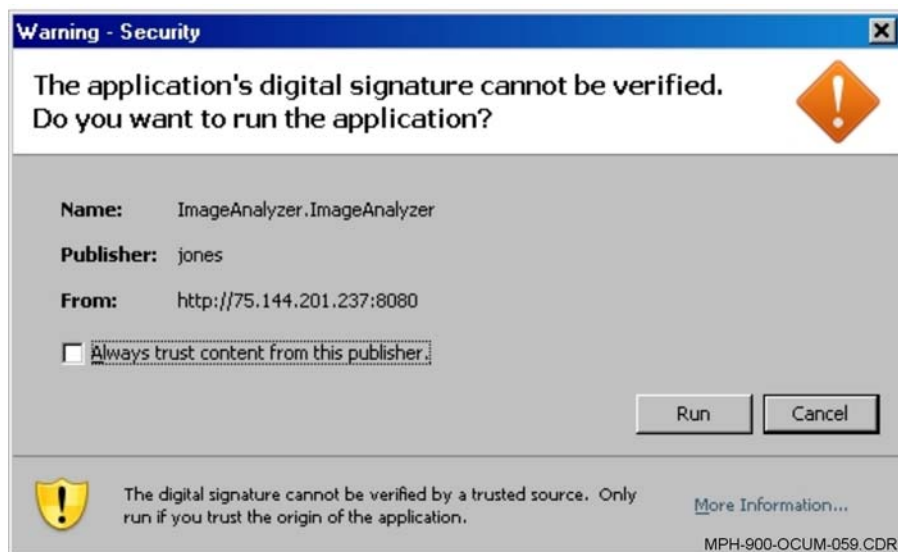


Figure 36 — Image Analyzer Download Window

The user should then select run and another Web browser window opens with the photo selected. At the bottom of the window are the tools shown below in Figure 37. The Zoom Control allows the user to zoom in or out, the Brightness Control allows the user to make the image lighter or darker, and the Contrast Control allows the user to increase or decrease contrast. Clicking on the Create PDF icon allows the user to save the image as a PDF file and the Refresh Control resets the image to how it appeared when the window first opened. The Zoom In Control allows the user to create a box around any part of the image and the system immediately zooms in on the selected area of the image. The Close Control closes the window.

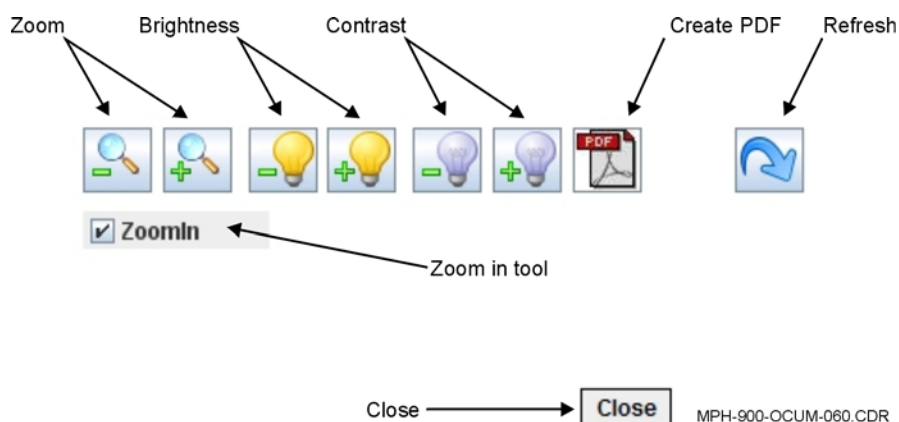


Figure 37 — Image Examination Window Controls

As shown in Figure 38, when the user clicks on the PDF icon the Select Destination File Window opens. The user should then locate a suitable subdirectory to save the file and give the file an appropriate name to help locate the file when needed.

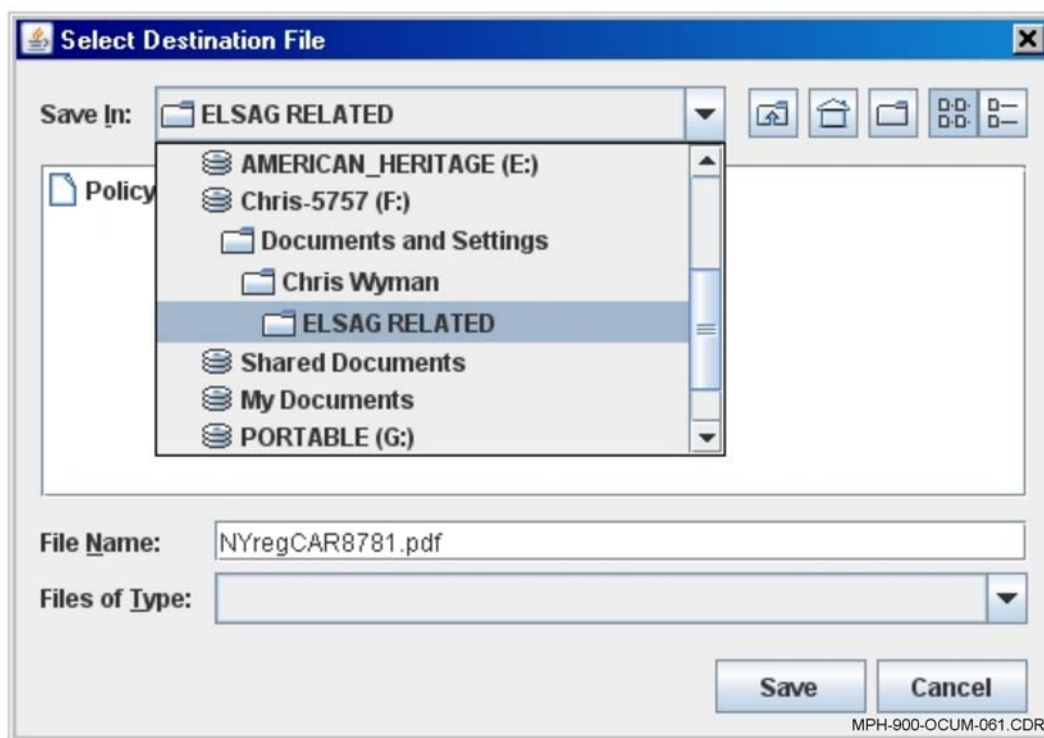


Figure 38 — Select Destination File Window

If the user clicks on the World Map icon, a third Web browser window opens and show the exact map location of the read (see Figure 39). The Read Map Location screen also allows the user to zoom in and out from the location and to shift the center of the map in any direction.

In the upper left corner of the screen, the latitude and longitude of the read are given. When the user passes the mouse cursor over the map the latitude and longitude readings change to reflect the position of the crosshairs on the screen.

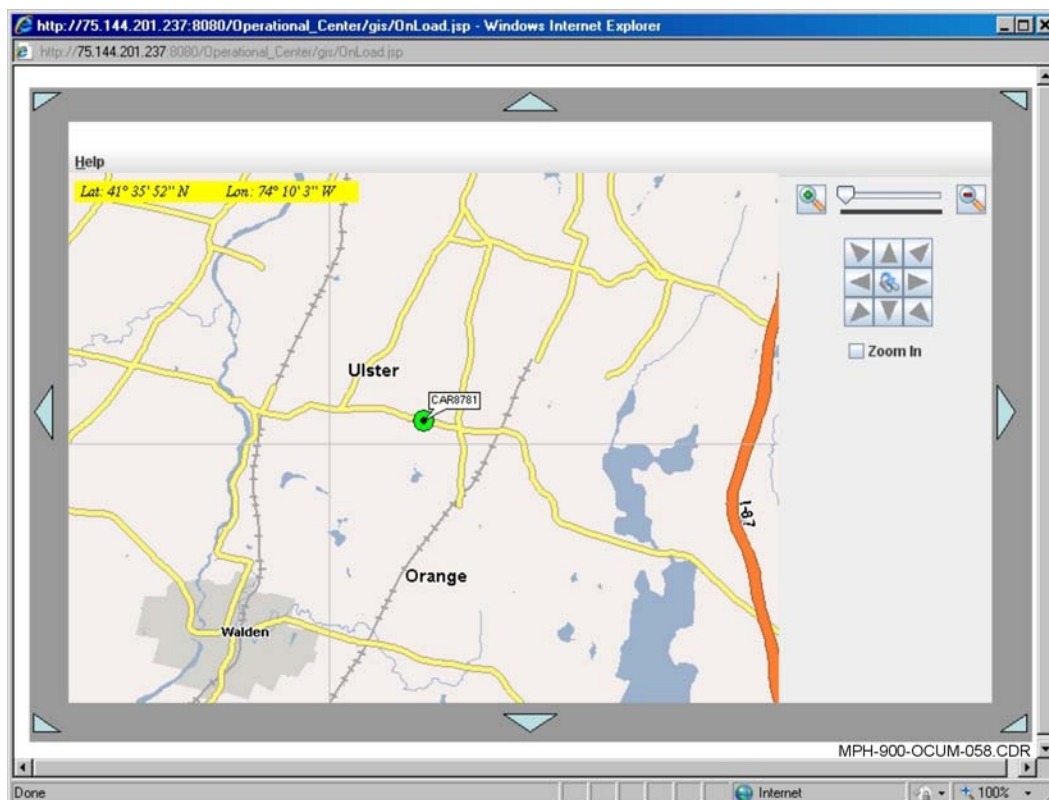


Figure 39 — Read Map Location Screen

Map Based Searches

□ Cartographic Tool

To use this embedded Java-based tool first check the Cartographic Tool and then click on Select Geographic Area feature. The map that appears is the default location for the client's system. The currently available map represents the geographical limit of the Query. This means that the query results are reads that happened within the limits of the map. The geographical criteria are used in conjunction with any other selected criteria (time, date, plate, state, etc.).

NOTE: If the user had searched for a location and used the back button in the Web application, the user can return to that map with the same location and scale as long as that Web application window has not been closed by the user. Closing the window or logging out of the system will return the map to the default setting. As an example and referring to Figure 40, Manhattan Island in New York City was last viewed by this user.

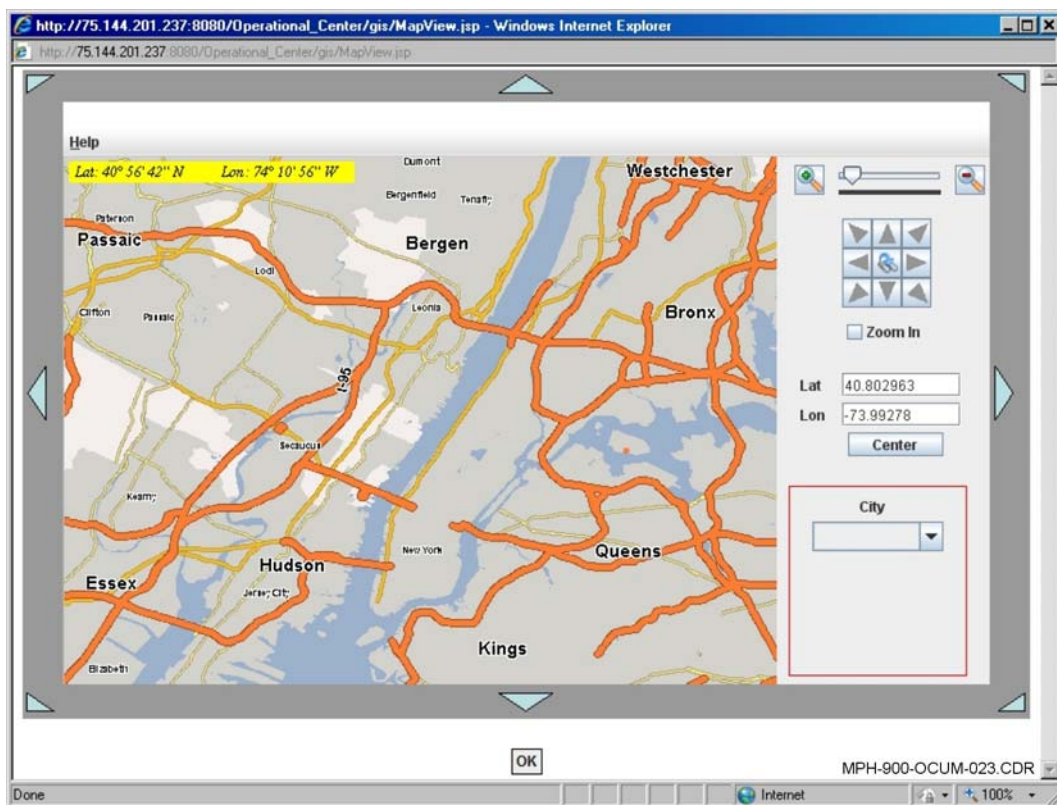


Figure 40 — Cartographic Tool/Select Geographic Area Example

□ Geographic Coordinates

To use the Geographic Coordinates feature first check Geographic Coordinates and then fill in the Latitude, Longitude, and Radius (in Miles) values. However, the user must know the correct latitudinal and longitudinal coordinates that will be used to locate the center of the map.

Query Results Tools and Functions

Figure 41 show the tools and functions that are available at the bottom of the Query Results screen. The Back button returns the user to the previous screen. File Export, Export Html File, and Show all on Map are described in the subsections that follow.

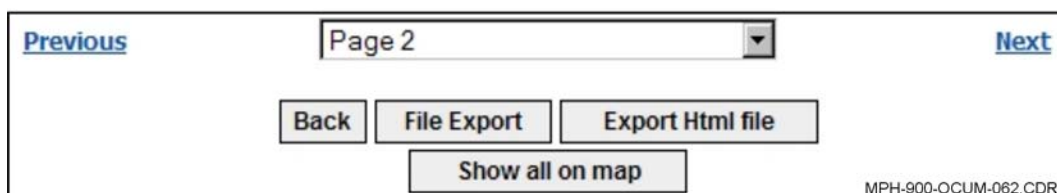


Figure 41 — Query Results Tools

□ File Export

When the user selects File Export (see Figure 41), a report similar to the one shown in Figure 42 will generate. If desired, the user can use the Web browser to save a copy of the report. To return to the previous screen use your browser's Back Button.

116		MPH-900-OCUM-063.CDR					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Transit Date and Time	License Plate	Transit status	State	Reader	Latitude	Longitude
2	26/08/2009 11:30:22	3[00]83CF	Normal Transit	?	Sheri	29.76076126	-81.35177612
3	26/08/2009 11:30:32	666HXK	Normal Transit	?	Sheri	29.75782204	-81.35057068
4	26/08/2009 11:31:26	S888VP	Normal Transit	?	Sheri	29.74246216	-81.34441376
5	26/08/2009 11:33:04	MHR4[00D]R	Normal Transit	?	Sheri	29.71586609	-81.33504486
6	26/08/2009 11:39:54	948[00]8[00]	Normal Transit	?	Sheri	29.71556854	-81.33477783
7	26/08/2009 11:40:03	744K	Normal Transit	?	Sheri	29.71559525	-81.33487701
8	26/08/2009 11:40:19	CL[00Q]SED	Normal Transit	?	Sheri	29.7144413	-81.33428955
9	26/08/2009 11:41:50	U12[00Q]749	Normal Transit	?	Sheri	29.69200706	-81.32424164
10	26/08/2009 11:44:08	[G6]1559[G]	Normal Transit	?	Sheri	29.66370773	-81.29009247
11	26/08/2009 11:44:33	6633F[1I]	Normal Transit	?	Sheri	29.65941238	-81.28260803
12	26/08/2009 11:44:50	172JNT	Normal Transit	?	Sheri	29.65546608	-81.27858734

Figure 42 — Sample File Export Report

□ Export Html File

When the user selects Export Html File (see Figure 41), a compressed copy of the file is generated. This may take several minutes before the Export Html File Save/Open Window appears (see Figure 43). The user may Open, Save, or Cancel the file download.



Figure 43 — Export Html File Save/Open Window

❑ Show All On Map

When the user selects Show all on Map (see Figure 41), a report similar to Figure 44 appears. Referring to the figure, each of the green pinpoints represents a captured read or in other words, a captured image.

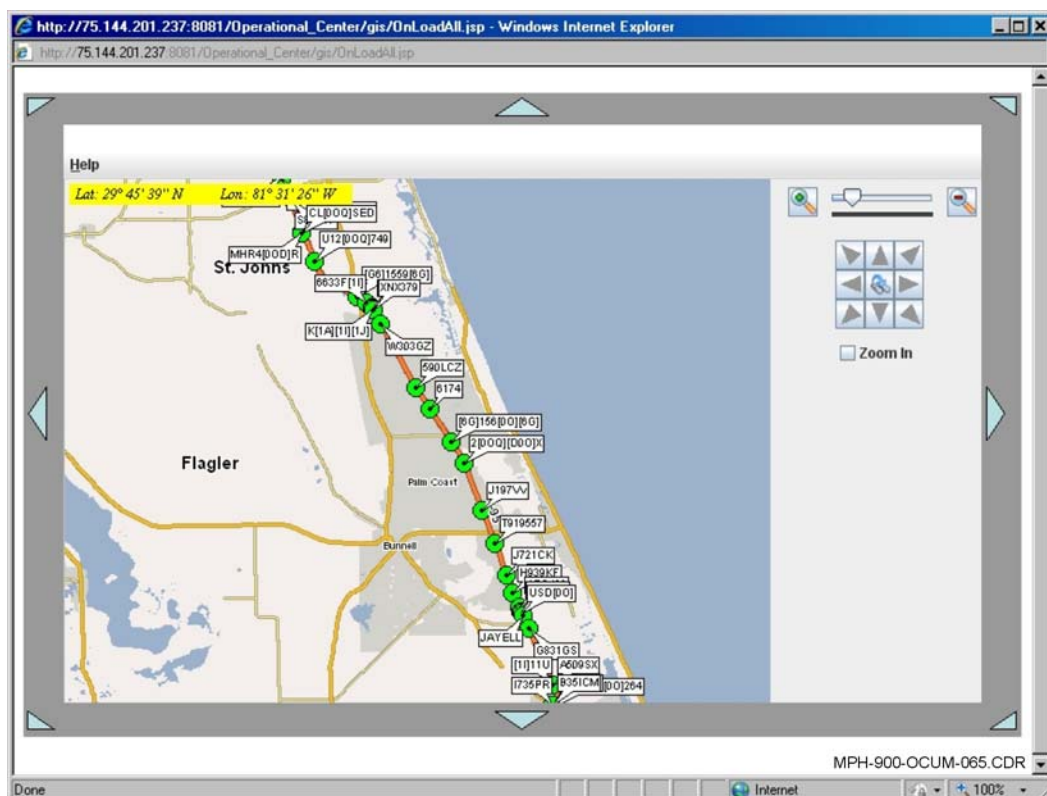


Figure 44 — Sample Show All On Map Report

Alarm Validation

Alarm Validation is used to confirm or reject alarms from fixed cameras or alarms that were not managed in the vehicle. This is typically because the alarm timed out or the alarm was not of a suitable class, meaning that the alarm was of a disabled class (silent alarm).

When Alarm Validation is selected, a screen similar to the one shown in Figure 45 appears. When the screen first opens "Not Expired" is selected as the default setting but may be changed to any combination of the three choices: Not Expired, Deferred, and Expired. The End Time defaults to the current date and time and the Start Time default to the day before.

When the user wants to validate an entire series of alarms they could for example specify a start date of January 1 and select all. Other options include narrowing the search to Not Expired, Deferred, or Expired or any combination of the three depending upon the type of results that are desired.

Alarm validation

START	Day	15	Month	09	Year	2009	Hour	15	Minutes	30
END	Day	16	Month	09	Year	2009	Hour	15	Minutes	45

Reader

Blue Crown Vic
Charlie Demo 1
Charlie Demo 2
Charlie Demo 3
Charlie Demo 4
Cisco CarSystem
Frank S
Gate_Aeon
Green Crown Vic
Lab

☒ Not expired ☐ Deferred ☐ Expired

Find

MPH-900-OCUM-024.CDR

Figure 45 — Alarm Validation Screen

After the user has set the parameters for the query, a screen similar to the one shown in Figure 46 appears. The user may use the Back Button to return to the previous screen, Validate All, Reject All, or Open Session.

Concerning Deferred and Expired alarm validations, the alarms statuses must be defined. Validate means Accept in which case pending alarms are moved to the Accepted status.

Alarms result query.

START 01/01/2008 12:15
END 25/09/2009 12:30
Reader Blue Crown Vic

Reader	Number of alarms to be validated
Steven Hedley	0
Lou Fasolino	0
Frank S	0
Charlie Demo 3	0
Blue Crown Vic	198
Lab_Fixed	0
Charlie Demo 4	0
Cisco CarSystem	0
Charlie Demo 1	0
Gate_Aeon	0
Charlie Demo 2	0
Lab	0
Stefano	0
Green Crown Vic	0

Number of alarms to be validated: 198

BackOpen Session

Validate AllReject All

MPH-900-OCUM-066.CDR

Figure 46 — Sample Alarm Results Query Screen

Referring to Figure 47, when Open Session is selected, the first Validation Session Screen appears. During a Validation Session, the EOC displays alarms from the alarm count and the user then reviews the images associated with the alarm.

Double clicking on the alarm shown in the box opens another window that assists the user in more closely examining and reviewing the alarm. The user then makes an appropriate decision and then selects either "Alarm Confirmed" or "Alarm Not Confirmed" for each alarm.

Referring to Figure 47, note the ambiguity that must be resolved by the user. In the example there are two alarm records associated with the same read. In this example, it is a false read and the alarm would be discarded (Alarm Not Confirmed).



Figure 47 — Validation Session Screen

Mission Replay

When Mission Replay is selected, the screen shown in Figure 48 appears. The End Time defaults to the current date and time and the Start Time default to the day before. After the time parameters have been set and a Reader has been selected, the user would then click the Find Button to generate a report and a Mission Results Query Results screen similar to Figure 49 will appear. Referring to the information that follows, Mission Replay tracks the actual trip that was made.

Mission Replay

START	Day	16	Month	09	Year	2009	Hour	10	Minutes	45
END	Day	17	Month	09	Year	2009	Hour	11	Minutes	00

Reader Green Crov

Find

MPH-900-OCUM-027.CDR

Figure 48 — Mission Replay Screen

Query Results.

START	01/01/2009 13:00
END	25/09/2009 13:15
Reader	

Number of elements: 11985 [1 - 13]

Transit Date and Time	License Plate	Transit status	State	Reader	Alarm Class	Image
06/05/2009 08:42:04	AJL4508	Normal Transit	NY	Frank S		
06/05/2009 08:43:44	DSR1678	Normal Transit	NY	Frank S		
06/05/2009 08:44:14	A[RB]KS	Normal Transit	?	Frank S		
06/05/2009 08:44:27	WZU70S	Normal Transit	NJ	Frank S		
06/05/2009 08:44:31	CHH6658	Normal Transit	NY	Frank S		
06/05/2009 08:44:32	AMN5668	Normal Transit	NY	Frank S		
06/05/2009 08:45:28	BDW9933	Normal Transit	NY	Frank S		
06/05/2009 08:50:35	CWJ2434	Normal Transit	NY	Frank S		
06/05/2009 08:50:36	EGE4167	Normal Transit	NY	Frank S		
06/05/2009 08:50:36	AMW1575	Normal Transit	NY	Frank S		
06/05/2009 08:50:37	C489GU	Normal Transit	NY	Frank S		
06/05/2009 08:50:38	UK857Z	Normal Transit	NJ	Frank S		
06/05/2009 08:50:38	DLN8572	Normal Transit	NY	Frank S		

[1 - 13]

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[Next](#)

Back
Mission Replay

MPH-900-OCUM-067.CDR

Figure 49 — Mission Replay Query Results

Referring to the Image Column in Figure 49, if the user clicks any of the “+” buttons a display of the read will display (such as is shown in Figure 35 on Page 39). If the user clicks on the Mission Replay Button a screen similar to Figure 50 will appear, however, the user must first click the Trail Button to begin populating the screen with the various Reads.

In the Mission Replay scenario depicted in the figure, the vehicle taking the reads began on tertiary roads as it headed in a southward direction. It briefly traveled on secondary roads and then returned to tertiary roads. It then drove onto a parkway before heading east on Interstate 87.

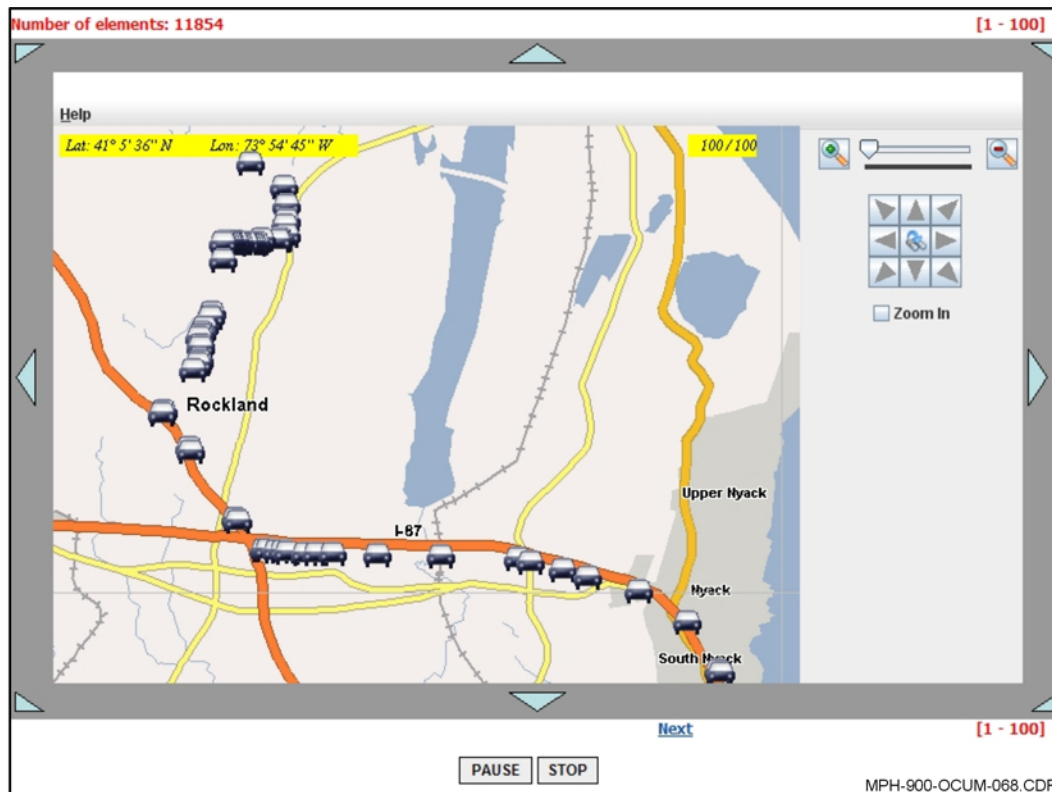


Figure 50 — Sample Mission Replay Screen

Delete Reads

Delete Reads is used to purge the system of unneeded reads. When Delete Reads is selected, the Query Reads to be Deleted Screen shown in Figure 51 appears. The End Time defaults to the current date and time and the Start Time default to the day before.

The Reader section of the screen lists all readers in alphabetical order and the Transit Status is listed in the order shown in the figure. Standard Alarm Classes are 00 – Alarm, 01 – Stolen Vehicle, 02- Wanted Person, 03 – Stolen Plate, 04 – Suspended or Revoked License Plates, 05 – Scofflaw, 06 – Stolen Out (of) State, 07 – Violent Gang (Member), 08 – Sexual Offender, 09 – Other, and 10 – Tax Scofflaw. If no alarm class is selected, all will be selected.

Referring to Figure 52, the query results are shown for a time-specific search for “Rejected Alarms” taken by “Blue Crown Vic.” The user can then go page by page to review additional rejected alarms or chose to delete the alarms that appear on a particular page, in this case Page 1.

Query Reads to be deleted

START Day Month Year Hour Minutes

END Day Month Year Hour Minutes

License Plate State

Reader

Transit status

Alarm Class

MPH-900-OCUM-028.CDR

Figure 51 — Query Reads to be Deleted Screen

Query Results.

START 04/08/2009 14:00
 END 25/09/2009 14:15
 Transit status Rejected Alarm

Number of elements: 17 [1 - 13]

Transit Date and Time	License Plate	Transit status	State	Reader	Alarm Class
04/08/2009 15:31:14	[1A][1V]111	Rejected Alarm	?	Blue Crown Vic	
06/08/2009 11:44:01	1[00D][00][00]	Rejected Alarm	?	Blue Crown Vic	
06/08/2009 14:01:00	1111[1W]	Rejected Alarm	?	Blue Crown Vic	
06/08/2009 14:03:59	R[00]NC	Rejected Alarm	?	Blue Crown Vic	
06/08/2009 14:33:55	12[00]3	Rejected Alarm	?	Blue Crown Vic	
06/08/2009 15:30:51	64379	Rejected Alarm	?	Blue Crown Vic	
06/08/2009 16:51:12	[6G][00][8B]1	Rejected Alarm	?	Blue Crown Vic	
06/08/2009 17:04:39	1[00][00][00]	Rejected Alarm	?	Blue Crown Vic	
07/08/2009 07:49:39	[6G][00]51	Rejected Alarm	?	Blue Crown Vic	
07/08/2009 11:35:38	[1W][1W]111	Rejected Alarm	?	Blue Crown Vic	
07/08/2009 15:33:10	11111	Rejected Alarm	?	Blue Crown Vic	
07/08/2009 15:35:33	31[00]88	Rejected Alarm	?	Blue Crown Vic	
07/08/2009 16:04:54	11111	Rejected Alarm	?	Blue Crown Vic	

[1 - 13]

Page 1

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Figure 52 — Sample Delete Read Query Results

Statistics

When Statistics is selected, the shown in Figure 53 appears. The End Time defaults to the current date and time and the Start Time default to the day before. The report that will be generated shows all statistics on a 24-hour basis for the selected number of days, weeks, months, etc. There is a statistics table for every reader in the system. A reader is a vehicle equipped with a mobile LPR unit or a "Gate" which is a set of fixed LPR cameras.

Statistics

START	Day	16	Month	09	Year	2009
END	Day	17	Month	09	Year	2009
<input type="button" value="Find"/>						

MPH-900-OCUM-029.CDR

Figure 53 — Statistics Screen

After the time period has been selected and the user clicks the Find Button a report similar to the one shown in Figure 54 displays. The information included is for all vehicles that had any activity within the time period. Note the blue underlined hyperlinks included on the screen. When the user clicks on any hyperlink, a bar graph appears. On the horizontal scale of each graph, the 00 to 23 represent the hours of the day with 00 being midnight and 12 being noon.

Statistics

START	01/08/2009 00:00
END	31/08/2009 23:59

Gate_Aeon

DATE	READS TOTAL	ACCEPTED ALARMS	REJECTED ALARMS
2009/08/13	9	1	0
2009/08/14	72	1	0
2009/08/17	5	0	0
TOTAL	86	2	0

Blue Crown Vic

DATE	READS TOTAL	ACCEPTED ALARMS	REJECTED ALARMS
2009/08/03	944	3	3
2009/08/04	734	1	1
2009/08/05	136	0	0
2009/08/06	1925	10	7
2009/08/07	2400	2	9
2009/08/09	589	0	0
TOTAL	6728	16	20

TOTAL	ACCEPTED ALARMS	REJECTED ALARMS
6814	18	20

MPH-900-OCUM-070.CDR

Figure 54 — Sample Statistic Report

A sample of the bar graphs that will display is shown in Figure 55.

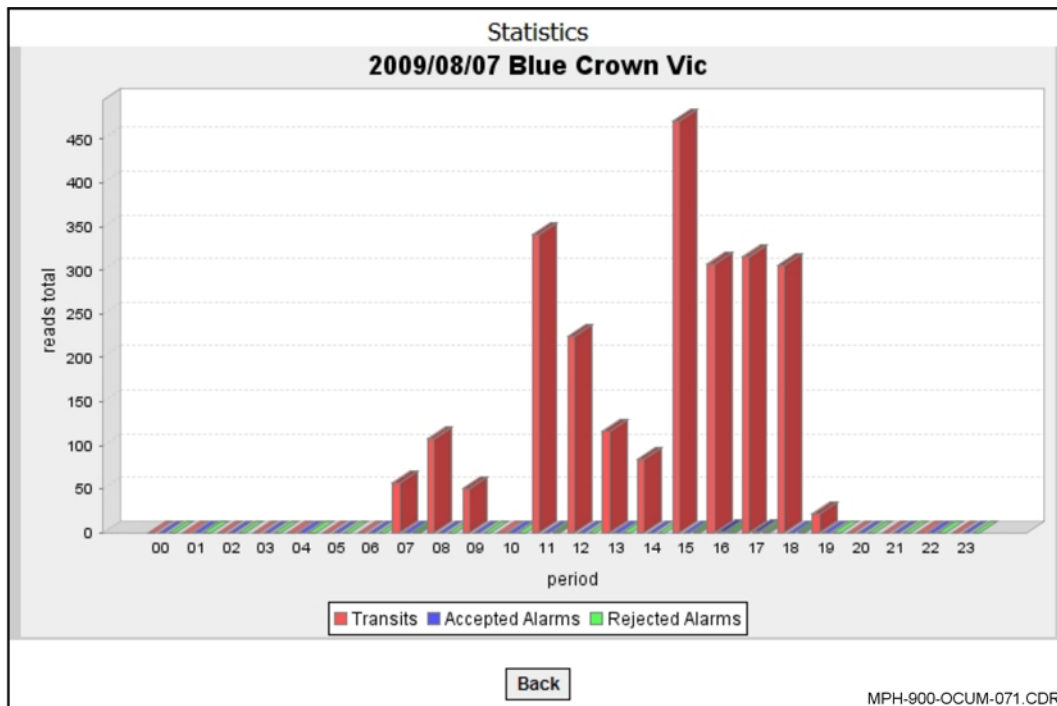


Figure 55 — Sample Bar Graph

If the user selects “Export” in the Statistic Report (see Figure 54), the window shown in Figure 56 appears. The user may Open, Save, or Cancel the file download.

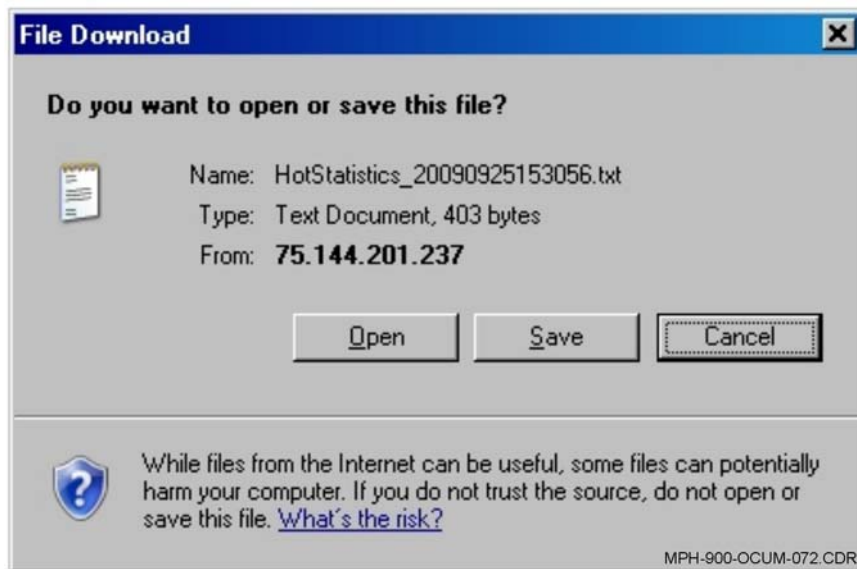


Figure 56 — Statistics File Download



Chapter 6 — Hot List Management

Introduction

The features in this group are for use by System Administrators, Maintenance, and Manage Alarms personnel only. The available Query/Statistics functions explained in this chapter are as follows:

- Export Hot List
- Insert Delete HL (Hot List)
- Show Hot List
- Hot List Import Status
- Post Hit Analysis
- Hot List Import Status History
- Import Extern HL (Hot List), and
- Import local HL (Hot List).

Export Hot List

When Export Hot List is selected, the shown in Figure 57 appears. The current hot list in the system can be exported to a file.

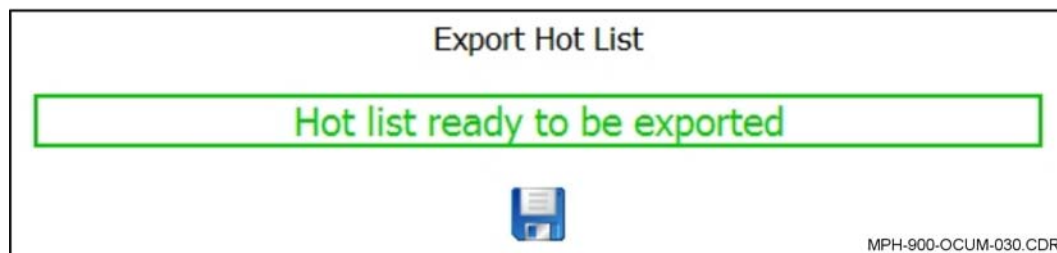


Figure 57 — Export Hot List Screen

Referring to Figure 58, when the diskette icon is selected the Export Hot List File Download Dialog Box appears. At the same time the message "Wait please..." appears behind the dialog box. The Hot list is exported as a text file with the file extension ".txt."



Figure 58 — Export Hot List File Download Dialog Box

The Hot List file format is ready to be manually loaded into a Car System. The purpose of the function is to generate a loadable Hot List file to be used when the wireless links to the cars are down.

Insert Delete HL (Hot List)

When the user selects Insert Delete HL (Hot List) the initial view is of the Insert Hot List Screen as shown in Figure 59. Clicking in the Delete Hot List heading will change the view to the Delete Hot List Screen shown in Figure 60. This feature is used to add or delete a single Hot List entry.

NOTE: When deleting a Hot List entry, the entry must have been first added manually, rather than have been added by importing a Hot List.

Notice that the Insert Hot List Screen shown in Figure 59 includes a window for “Notes” whereas the Delete Hot List Screen shown in Figure 60 does not.

Figure 59 — Insert Delete HL (Hot List) — Insert Hot List Screen

Insert Delete HL

Insert Hot List Delete Hot List

License Plate State

Alarm Class

Delete Hot List

MPH-900-OCUM-033.CDR

Figure 60 — Insert Delete HL (Hot List) — Delete Hot List Screen

When a Hot List entry has been successfully added, a confirmation screen with the title Post-hit Analysis Result appears as shown in Figure 61. Refer to the *Post Hit Analysis* section that starts on Page 60.

Post-hit Analysis Result

Hot List record inserted successfully

START 03/12/2008 14:08
END 29/09/2009 14:08

Number of elements: 0

Transit Date and Time	License Plate	Transit status	State	Reader	Alarm Class	Image
-----------------------	---------------	----------------	-------	--------	-------------	-------

Back
REFRESH

MPH-900-OCUM-074.CDR

Figure 61 — Post-hit Analysis Result Screen

Conversely, when a Hot List entry has been successfully deleted, a confirmation screen with the message “Successful record deleting in hot list” appears as shown in Figure 62. When deleting an entry, the user need not know the alarm class but must correctly enter the state of origin and the license plate number.

The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Insert Delete HL". At the top, a green-bordered box contains the text "Successful record deleting in hot list". Below this, there are two tabs: "Insert Hot List" and "Delete Hot List". The "Delete Hot List" tab is active. Under this tab, there are three input fields: "License Plate" (a text box), "State" (a dropdown menu), and "Alarm Class" (a dropdown menu). A "Delete Hot List" button is located at the bottom center of the form. In the bottom right corner, the text "MPH-900-OCUM-075.CDR" is visible.

Figure 62 — Confirmation of a Successfully Hot List Entry Deletion

Show Hot List

Referring to Figure 63, when the user selects Show Hot List the Query Hot List Screen appears. The End Time defaults to the current date and time and the Start Time default to the day before.

Standard Alarm Classes are 00 – Alarm, 01 – Stolen Vehicle, 02- Wanted Person, 03 – Stolen Plate, 04 – Suspended or Revoked License Plates, 05 – Scofflaw, 06 – Stolen Out (of) State, 07 – Violent Gang (Member), 08 – Sexual Offender, 09 – Other, and 10 – Tax Scofflaw. If no alarm class is selected, all will be selected.

Owner categories are as follows:

- Blank or nothing selected (which is all)
- External (when a Hot list has been inserted from a file)
- Local (when a single plate was added), and
- NCIC (when the source was the National Crime Information Center).

Concerning the NCIC reference above, it is just an example of user defined Hot Lists. This is not part of the standard and default installation. Refer to the *How to: Install an image repository on a separate machine* section of the *EOC ELSAG Operations Center Installation Guide* for additional information. It is possible to setup agencies authorized to generate the Hot Lists that can be loaded into the system. This step is optional since two default agencies are already present (External [generic Hot List generated by an unspecified external source of data], and Local [Hot List created and managed inside the EOC system]). An additional agency is a different source of Hot List data and is identified by a name (such as NCIC) defined while installing the system. It is possible to define up to 18 additional agencies.

Query Hot List

START	Day	16	Month	09	Year	2009
END	Day	17	Month	09	Year	2009
License Plate			State			
Owner			Alarm Class			
Find						

MPH-900-OCUM-034.CDR

Figure 63 — Query Hot List Screen

If a license plate is found by entering the state and license plate number, the message “Result query in hot list” will display and a report similar to the one shown in Figure 64, otherwise the message “No match in hot list” will display.

Referring to Figure 64, the report confirms the plate number and state of origin and includes the insertion date, the owner category, and any related notes.

Result query in hot list					
Number of elements: 1					[1 - 1]
License Plate	State	Insertion Date	License Plate Class	Owner	NOTES
ABC123	NJ	2009/09/29	01	Local	
					[1 - 1]
Page 1					
Back					

MPH-900-OCUM-076.CDR

Figure 64 — Result Query in Hot List Message and Report

Hot List Import Status

Referring to Figure 65, Hot List Import Status is similar to the information that appears in Figure 15 on Page 24 and Table E on Page 9. The various fields in the Hot List Import Status report are explained below in Table G. Import Status refers to the last External Hot List. Concerning the three phases, Phase 1 is the input file parsing and syntax check, Phase 2 is the actual data import into the database, and Phase 3 is the generation of output files to be distributed to the other system modules.

Import Status

NAME	VALUE
FILE NAME	20090831042106hu_Local.bl
START DT	2009/08/31 04:21:09
END DT	2009/08/31 04:21:28
PHASE 1 STATUS	Ok
PHASE 1 ELAPSED	0
PHASE 1 %	100%
PHASE 2 STATUS	Ok
PHASE 2 ELAPSED	8
PHASE 2 %	100%
PHASE 3 STATUS	Ok
PHASE 3 ELAPSED	7
PHASE 3 %	100%

MPH-900-OCUM-035.CDR

Figure 65 — Hot List Import Status Screen

Table G — Hot List Import Status Report

Field Name	Description
File Name	This is the name of the last Hot List file imported to the server.
Start Time	This is the date and time when importation of the Hot List file was started.
End Time	This is the date and time when importation of the Hot List file was ended.
Phase 1 Elapsed	This is the time it took to finish the importation of Phase 1.
Phase 1 %	100% is a confirmation of a completely successful importation of Phase 1. If it were not 100% completed an error message would populate this field.
Phase 2 Status	OK is a confirmation of a successful importation of Phase 2. Otherwise, an error message would be present.
Phase 2 Elapsed	This is the time it took to finish the importation of Phase 2.
Phase 2 %	100% is a confirmation of a completely successful importation of Phase 2. If it were not 100% completed an error message would populate this field.
Phase 3 Status	OK is a confirmation of a successful importation of Phase 3. Otherwise, an error message would be present.
Phase 3 Elapsed	This is the time it took to finish the importation of Phase 3.
Phase 3 %	100% is a confirmation of a completely successful importation of Phase 3. If it were not 100% completed an error message would populate this field.

Post Hit Analysis

Referring to Figure 66, when the user selects Post Hit Analysis, a report similar to the one shown in the figure will display. This feature is used to see if there was a hit prior to the Hot List entry. In other words, it checks against the current Hot List for any hits that were made prior to the system's current Hot List to see if any transits were previously captured. If there were no hits, the message "No Reads Found" appears (see Figure 67).

Concerning Post-hit Analysis, when the user enters a hot list a series of reads is presented. After a subsequent hot list is loaded, the system searches for any read after the previous hot list was loaded. This feature allows the user to return to a location where an earlier read was taken, thereby establishing the location and allowing the agency to respond accordingly.

Post-hit Analysis Result

START 04/12/2008 15:41
END 30/09/2009 15:41

Number of elements: 2 [1 - 2]

Transit Date and Time	License Plate	Transit status	State	Reader	Alarm Class	Image
08/09/2009 11:59:20	456HR	Normal Transit	?	Sheri		
08/09/2009 12:01:00	456HR	Normal Transit	?	Sheri		

[1 - 2]

Page 1

File Export Export Html file

Show all on map

MPH-900-OCUM-085.CDR

Figure 66 — Post Hit Analysis Report

No reads found.

MPH-900-OCUM-036.CDR

Figure 67 — No Reads Found Message

Hot List Import Status History

Referring to Figure 68, when the user selects Hot List Import Status History the Import Status Hot List Screen appears. The End Time defaults to the current date and time and the Start Time default to the day before. This feature will display a report of all Hot Lists that were loaded within the selected time frame.

In the Import Status field, the possible selections are as follows:

- Blank or nothing selected (which is all)
- Completed
- In progress, and
- Imported.

Import status hot list

START	Day	16	Month	09	Year	2009	Hour	15	Minutes	45
END	Day	17	Month	09	Year	2009	Hour	16	Minutes	00
File name		<input type="text"/>				Import Status		<input type="text"/>		
<input type="button" value="Find"/>										

MPH-900-OCUM-037.CDR

Figure 68 — Import Status Hot List Screen

Although the user can search for a particular file name by using the File Name Window general searches are also possible. For a general search, after selecting the desired timeframe and import status, the user would click Find and a report similar to that shown in Figure 69 will display. Under the File Name heading note that “Local and Hu” together indicates a manual insertion and “HR” is a replacement.

Import Query Result										MPH-900-OCUM-077.CDR
START		28/09/2008 17:00								
END		29/09/2009 17:15								
Import type		hot								
FILE NAME	START DT	END DT	PHASE 1 STATUS	PHASE 1 %	PHASE 2 STATUS	PHASE 2 %	PHASE 3 STATUS	PHASE 3 %	STATUS	
20081222165500hr&FBI.bl	2008/12/22 16:31:50	2008/12/22 16:31:50	Import file name error (the agency is not present into the DB)							completed
20081222165500hr&NCIC.bl	2008/12/22 16:48:55	2008/12/22 16:49:08	Ok	100	Ok	100	Ok	100	completed	
20081222165500hr&NCIC.bl	2008/12/22 16:55:28	2008/12/22 16:55:37	Ok	100	Ok	100	Ok	100	completed	
20090106162700hr.bl	2009/01/06 16:27:04	2009/01/06 16:29:32	Ok	100	Ok	100	Ok	100	completed	
20090122103208hr.bl	2009/01/22 10:32:08	2009/01/22 10:32:51	Ok	100	Ok	100	Ok	100	completed	
20090122104951hr.bl	2009/01/22 10:49:51	2009/01/22 10:50:09	Ok	100	Ok	100	Ok	100	completed	
20090122105719hr&Local.bl	2009/01/22 10:57:24	2009/01/22 10:57:32	Ok	100	Ok	100	Ok	100	completed	

Figure 69 — Import Query Result Report

Import Extern(al) HL (Hot List)

Referring to Figure 70, when the user selects Import Extern(al) HL (Hot List) the Import Extern(al) HL (Hot List) Screen appears. To import an Extern(al) HL (Hot List) select “Browse” and then locate the file to be imported then click “upload” to begin uploading the file. Importing a Hot List is actually uploading a Hot List. When a system is first installed, ELSAG will provide the user with a suitable Hot List to import. Use the Browse button to locate the Hot List to be imported. Refer to the *Hot List File Name and Format* section that follows.



Figure 70 — Import Extern(al) HL (Hot List) Screen

Import Local HL (Hot List)

Referring to Figure 71, when the user selects Import Local HL (Hot List) the Import Local HL (Hot List) Screen appears. To import a Local HL (Hot List), first select “Replace” to replace an existing Hot List or “Update” to update an existing Hot List. Then select “Browse” and then locate the file to be imported then click “upload” to begin uploading the file. This feature allows the user to manually insert a file or batch that contains multiple entries. The batch is usually created by the System Administrator. Refer to the *Hot List File Name and Format* section that follows.

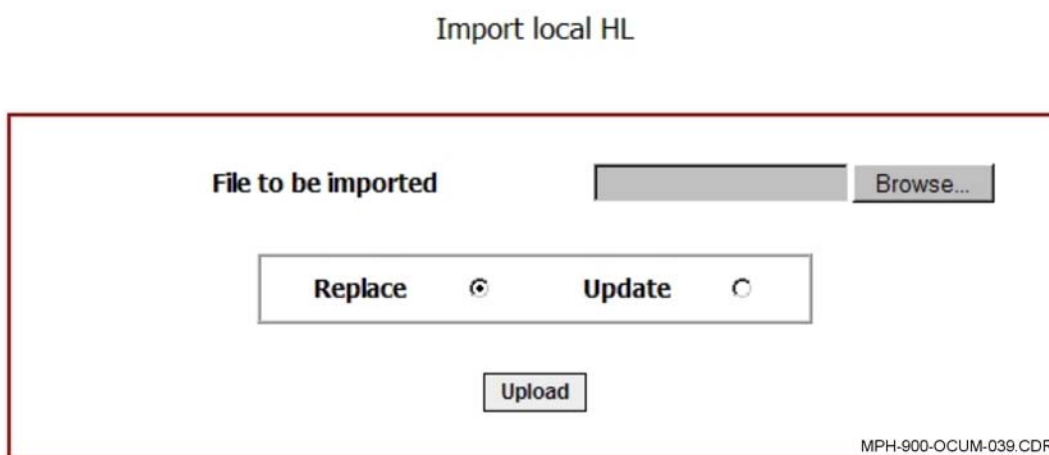


Figure 71 — Import Local HL (Hot List) Screen

Hot List File Name and Format

The Hot List is a plain "TXT" (ANSI) file that can have any name and the file extension "TXT." The file grammar (each record in a different line) is as follows:

< Hot_list_file > ::= <record> [<record>]

<record> ::= <plate><state>[<Comment>]

Referring to the bullets and illustration that follow, this is a fixed-length format, meaning that each field has always the same length. Details about parameters are as follows:

- The "PLATE" is an alphanumeric string of up to eight characters. If the plate string length is less than eight, "SPACE" characters must be added to fill the remaining positions (up to a total of eight). Only upper case characters are allowed. No special characters are allowed, only 0 to 9 and A to Z.
- The "STATE" is an alphabetic string of always two characters, and
- Any string from position 10 is considered as "COMMENT" information.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 => 110
PLATE								STATE		COMMENT

Comment field can be used to provide details about the wanted vehicle and any other relevant information (i.e., stolen cars, stolen plates, revoked or suspended licenses). Each new Hot List will be a new replacement of the previous one. License plates present in the earlier Hot List but not in the new one will be deleted. License plates present in the new Hot List, but not in the earlier list, will be added. The Hot List must be copied into the input folder, which is: \BackofficeProcess\Inputlist\.

If the user wants to load an additional separate Hot List, and the user has configured the system while installing the OCD component, the name convention must be followed for this additional file (see below).

YYYYMMDDhhmmss[to]<&ListOwner><_private>.bl.

This format is used only when the user has configured multiple agencies.

YYYY:	year	[es. 2006]
MM:	month	[es. 06]
DD:	day	[es. 09]
hh:	hour	[es. 03]
mm:	minute	[es. 08]
ss:	seconds	[es. 35]
t:	list type	h=hot list (default), w=white list
o:	operation	r=replace (default), u=update

The section between angle brackets is optional: If present, <_private> contains information for system internal use; and if present, <&ListOwner> contains the identifier of the agency who issued the Hot List. ListOwner id the additional Agency Description as installed (refer to the *Upgrade from Previous Version* section of the *EOC ELSAG Operations Center Installation Guide*).

If <&ListOwner> is present in the file name, the Hot List operation (replace/update) is referred to the Hot List of the specified ListOwner in the system database. The section between square brackets defines the type of list and type of operation. If missing the default values are automatically applied by the system.

The file can be zip compressed. Zip file name is: YYYYMMDDhhmmss[to]<&ListOwner><_private>.zip.



Chapter 7 — User Configuration

Introduction

Through the default settings, the features in this chapter may be used by Maintenance, the System Administrator, and the person responsible managing alarms. As mentioned earlier in this manual, access to system functions is restricted and controlled through the “Roles Management” tool. Therefore, only higher-level users can use the tools that are described in the following sections. These tools include the following:

- Modify User
- Users Log, and
- Add User.

Modify User

Referring to Figure 72, when the user selects Modify User the Modify User Screen appears. Click on the window on the right side of the screen display each of the existing users.

Modify User

User Name

MPH-900-OCUM-040.CDR

Figure 72 — Modify User Screen

Select the user to be modified and a screen similar to the one shown below in Figure 73 will appear. Note that from this screen the Personal Number and User Name cannot be changed. However, the Password, Description, and Role can be. For the appropriate Role, the following choices are currently available:

- Maintenance
- System Admin
- User Admin
- Manage Alarms, and
- User.

After the changes have been made and carefully reviewed, click “Save” to make the changes.

Modify User	
User Name	cwyman
Personal number	63
User Name	cwyman
Password	
Confirm Password	
Description	Chris Wyman
Role	System Admin
<div>Save</div>	

MPH-900-OCUM-041.CDR

Figure 73 — Sample of a User to be Modified

Referring to Figure 74, after the changes have been successfully made, the screen displays the message "User successfully modified!" If the user made changes to their own profile, they must first Logout and then Login for the changes to take effect.

Modify User

User successfully modified!

User Name

cwyman

Personal number

63

User Name

cwyman

Password

Confirm Password

Description

Chief Chris Wyman

Role

System Admin

Save

MPH-900-OCUM-042.CDR

Figure 74 — User Successfully Modified Message

Users Log

Referring to Figure 75, when the user selects Users Log the Users Log Screen appears. The End Time defaults to the current date and time and the Start Time default to the day before. Although the Type and User windows normally initially appear without any information selected, Figure 75 shows the Type window open and a User Name already selected. The list of users also includes Personal Numbers.

The following are explanation of the possible selections in the Type Window:

- All: All of the items listed in the window
- Debug: A type of error that indicative of a system fault
- Info: Information entries including Login, Find Alarms, etc.
- Warn: A warning that there was a problem with the system
- Error: Errors that occurred in the system, and
- Fatal: A fatal error that required attention and rectification.

Users Log

START	Day	18	Month	09	Year	2009	Hour	11	Minutes	30
END	Day	18	Month	09	Year	2009	Hour	11	Minutes	45
Type		ALL				User		cwyman - 63		
		ALL DEBUG INFO WARN ERROR FATAL				Find		MPH-900-OCUM-043.CDR		

Figure 75 — Users Log Screen

Referring to Figure 76, this sample report was sorted for a single user. The various entries are listed with the oldest at the top and the most recent at the bottom to the report. At the very bottom of the report is an Export button. If the user chooses to export the file, a report similar to the one shown in Figure 77 appears. The user must use their Web browser's back button to return to the previous screen.















Log Information				MPH-900-OCUM-078.CDR
Type	User	Date	Message	
	cwyman - 48	2009/09/21 15:09:08	FIRST LOGIN	
	cwyman - 48	2009/09/21 15:09:08	LOGIN	
	cwyman - 48	2009/09/21 15:09:23	LOGIN	
	cwyman - 48	2009/09/21 15:14:13	Find Alarms	
	cwyman - 48	2009/09/21 15:14:14	Find Alarms	
	cwyman - 48	2009/09/21 15:20:13	Find Alarms	
	cwyman - 48	2009/09/21 15:20:53	Find Alarms	
	cwyman - 48	2009/09/21 16:34:38	LOGIN	
	cwyman - 48	2009/09/22 13:21:56	LOGIN	
	cwyman - 48	2009/09/22 13:23:40	Modify User	
	cwyman - 48	2009/09/22 13:23:45	Modify User	
	cwyman - 48	2009/09/22 13:24:02	LOGIN	
	cwyman - 48	2009/09/22 13:48:27	Add New User	
	cwyman - 48	2009/09/22 13:49:40	LOGIN	

Figure 76 — Log Information Report

138											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		
39	INFO	cwyman - 48	9/23/2009 14:16	LOGIN							
40	INFO	cwyman - 48	9/23/2009 14:16	Problem Reports							
41	INFO	cwyman - 48	9/23/2009 14:18	LOGIN							
42	INFO	cwyman - 48	9/23/2009 14:24	LOGIN							
43	INFO	cwyman - 48	9/23/2009 16:53	LOGIN							
44	INFO	cwyman - 48	9/24/2009 10:42	LOGIN							
45	INFO	cwyman - 48	9/24/2009 17:27	LOGIN							
46	INFO	cwyman - 48	9/24/2009 17:28	Find Alarms							
47	INFO	cwyman - 48	9/24/2009 17:29	File Export							
48	INFO	cwyman - 48	9/24/2009 17:29	File Export							
49	INFO	cwyman - 48	9/24/2009 17:29	Find Alarms							
50	INFO	cwyman - 48	9/24/2009 17:30	Find Alarms							
51	INFO	cwyman - 48	9/25/2009 10:01	LOGIN							
52	INFO	cwyman - 48	9/25/2009 10:02	Find Alarms							
53	INFO	cwyman - 48	9/25/2009 10:37	Find Alarms							
54	INFO	cwyman - 48	9/25/2009 10:39	File Export							
55	INFO	cwyman - 48	9/25/2009 10:42	Find Alarms							
56	INFO	cwyman - 48	9/25/2009 10:43	File Export							
57	INFO	cwyman - 48	9/25/2009 11:22	File Export							
58	INFO	cwyman - 48	9/25/2009 11:23	Export Html file							
59	INFO	cwyman - 48	9/25/2009 11:23	Export Html file							MPH-900-OCUM-079.CDR

Figure 77 — Exported Log Information Report

Add User

Referring to Figure 78, when the user selects Add User the Add New User Screen appears. Different user profiles specify permitted operations for classes of users. They are as follows:

- Maintenance
- System Administration
- User Administration
- Manage Alarms, and
- User.

When completing the fields in the Add New User Screen, the User Name is the Login name, which is normally an abbreviated or shortened name, the usually temporary password assigned should conform to the information detailed in the beginning of this manual. The description is the name that appears on the main screen when the user logs into the system (see “User name display” shown in Figure 14 on Page 23). The Role is to be assigned in accordance with the information above. After the information is carefully placed in each field, click Save.

NOTE: The system assigns the User Number, which is always the next available number. Once a user number has been assigned to a new user, it cannot be deleted.

The screenshot shows a web-based form titled "Add New User". The form contains the following fields:

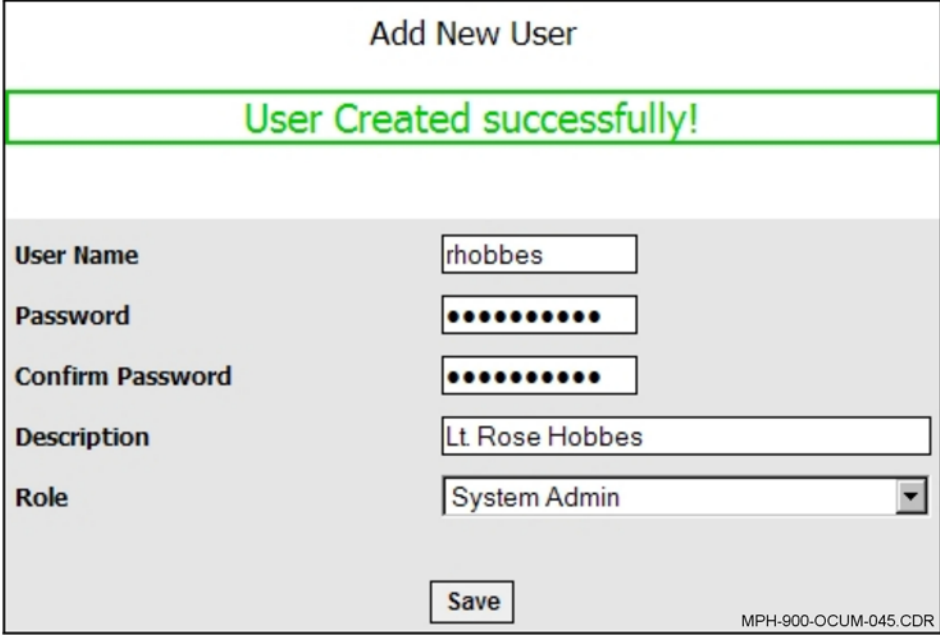
- User Name:** A text input field.
- Password:** A text input field.
- Confirm Password:** A text input field.
- Description:** A text input field.
- Role:** A dropdown menu with "Maintenance" selected.

At the bottom of the form is a "Save" button. In the bottom right corner of the form area, the text "MPH-900-OCUM-044.CDR" is displayed.

Figure 78 — Add New User Screen

After the user has clicked Save, if the new entry is successful, the message “User Created Successfully!” is displayed (see Figure 79). At this point, the user should login as the user who was just created to ensure that the new user was successfully created and that the system recognizes the new user.

NOTE: When logging in as the new user the system will prompt the user to change the password.



The screenshot shows a web form titled "Add New User". At the top, a green banner displays the message "User Created successfully!". Below this, the form fields are as follows:

Field Label	Value
User Name	rhobbes
Password	••••••••
Confirm Password	••••••••
Description	Lt. Rose Hobbes
Role	System Admin

A "Save" button is located at the bottom center of the form. The text "MPH-900-OCUM-045.CDR" is visible in the bottom right corner of the form area.

Figure 79 — User Created Successfully Message



Chapter 8 — Software Management

Introduction



IMPORTANT: These are advanced functions that should only be used under the direction of your ELSAG EOC Administrator. They are for fixed cameras only.

By default, only Maintenance has the correct permissions to use these features. However, for smaller departments the System Administrator or other personnel may be better suited to use this feature. Permissions can be changed by the System Administrator to allow other users access to this feature by changing the roles Rolls Management/Modify Roles Menu feature.

Activate Camera SW

When the user selects Activate Camera SW, the screen shown in Figure 80 displays.

Activate new camera software version

Active

MPH-900-OCUM-080.CDR

Figure 80 — Activate New Camera Software Version Screen

Activate Remote SW

When the user selects Activate Remote SW, the screen shown in Figure 81 displays.

Activate new software version

Active

MPH-900-OCUM-081.CDR

Figure 81 — Activate New Software Version Screen

Import SW Camera

When the user selects Import SW Camera, the screen shown in Figure 82 displays. The user may then click the Browse Button to locate the file and then click the Upload Button to begin the importation.

Import SW Camera

Version	<input type="text"/>
Description	<input type="text"/>
File name	<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Browse..."/>
<input type="button" value="Upload"/>	

MPH-900-OCUM-082.CDR

Figure 82 — Import SW Camera Screen

Import SW Peripheral

When the user selects Import SW Peripheral, the screen shown in Figure 83 appears. The user may then click the Browse Button to locate the file and then click the Upload Button to begin the importation.

Import SW Peripheral

Version	<input type="text"/>
Description	<input type="text"/>
File name	<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Browse..."/>
<input type="button" value="Upload"/>	

MPH-900-OCUM-083.CDR

Figure 83 — Import SW Peripheral Screen



Chapter 9 — Data Mining

Introduction

By default, only the System Administrator has the correct permissions to use these features. The available Data Mining functions explained in this chapter are Cross Search, and Nested & Convoy Search.

Cross Search

This function allows the user to cross check reads from two separate queries and determines “uniques” and duplicates. “Uniques” are reads (plate numbers) that are present in one query data set only. Duplicates are reads that are present in both data sets. The function is broken down into three sequential steps:

- In the first step, the first query parameters of the first data set are defined (this is like any other query, including cartographic criteria).
- In the second step, the second data set is defined.
- In the third step, uniques or duplicates are selected.
- The purpose of the function is to compare reads of the same area at different times. In this way, by checking the same parking lot for example on two different days, it is possible to roughly separate residents from visitors

Cross Search Step 1

When Cross Search is selected, the Cross Search Step 1 Screen shown in Figure 84 appears. The End Time defaults to the current date and time and the Start Time default to the day before.

The Reader section of the screen lists all readers in alphabetical order and the Transit Status is listed in the order shown in the figure. Standard Alarm Classes are 00 – Alarm, 01 – Stolen Vehicle, 02- Wanted Person, 03 – Stolen Plate, 04 – Suspended or Revoked License Plates, 05 – Scofflaw, 06 – Stolen Out (of) State, 07 – Violent Gang (Member), 08 – Sexual Offender, 09 – Other, and 10 – Tax Scofflaw. If no alarm class is selected, all will be selected.

The Reader Window lists each of the vehicles and fixed cameras that are part of the system. The Transit Status Window includes the following categories:

- Deferred Alarm (alarm that timed out at the user end and no action was taken against it)
- Expired Alarm (alarm that was expired by the system, expiration time for a deferred alarm)
- Rejected Alarm (alarm that was rejected the user)
- Normal Transit (regular read from the vehicle or fixed camera)
- Pending Alarm (pending acknowledgement by the end user [usually fixed camera]), and
- Accepted Alarm (alarm that was accepted by the user).

❑ Map Based Searches

Cartographic Tool

To use this embedded Java-based tool first check the Cartographic Tool and then click on Select Geographic Area feature. The map that appears is the default location for the client's system. The currently available map represents the geographical limit of the Query. This means that the query results are reads that happened within the limits of the map. The geographical criteria are used in conjunction with any other selected criteria (time, date, plate, state, etc.).

NOTE: If the user had searched for a location and used the back button in the Web application, the user can return to that map with the same location and scale as long as that Web application window has not been closed by the user. Closing the window or logging out of the system will return the map to the default setting. As an example, Manhattan Island in New York City was last viewed by this user (refer to Figure 40 on Page 43).

Geographic Coordinates

To use the Geographic Coordinates feature first check Geographic Coordinates and then fill in the Latitude, Longitude, and Radius (in Miles) values. However, the user must know the correct latitudinal and longitudinal coordinates that will be used to locate the center of the map.

Cross search
Step 1

START	Day	15	Month	09	Year	2009	Hour	16	Minutes	15
END	Day	16	Month	09	Year	2009	Hour	16	Minutes	30

License Plate		State	
---------------	--	-------	--

Reader <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> Blue Crown Vic Charlie Demo 1 Charlie Demo 2 Charlie Demo 3 Charlie Demo 4 Cisco CarSystem Frank S Gate_Aeon Green Crown Vic Lab </div>	Transit status	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> Deferred Alarm Expired Alarm Rejected Alarm Normal Transit Pending Alarm Accepted Alarm </div>	Alarm Class <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
--	---------------------------	--	---

<input type="radio"/> Cartographic Tool	<input type="button" value="Select Geographic Area"/>					
<input type="radio"/> Geographic Coordinates						
Latitude		Longitude		Radius		(Miles)

MPH-900-OCUM-025.CDR

Figure 84 — Cross Search Step 1 Screen

Cross Search Step 2

After completing the parameters of the Cross Search Step 1 Screen, click on the Step 2 bottom at the bottom of the screen to advance to the Cross Search Step 2 Screen. With the exception of the screen's title, this screen is identical to the Cross Search Step 1 screen (see Figure 84). Complete the parameters of this screen and then click on Step 3 at the bottom of the screen.

□ Map Based Searches

Cartographic Tool

To use this embedded Java-based tool first check the Cartographic Tool and then click on Select Geographic Area feature. The map that appears is the default location for the client's system. The currently available map represents the geographical limit of the Query. This means that the query results are reads that happened within the limits of the map. The geographical criteria are used in conjunction with any other selected criteria (time, date, plate, state, etc.).

NOTE: If the user had searched for a location and used the back button in the Web application, the user can return to that map with the same location and scale as long as that Web application window has not been closed by the user. Closing the window or logging out of the system will return the map to the default setting. As an example, Manhattan Island in New York City was last viewed by this user (refer to Figure 40 on Page 43).

Geographic Coordinates

To use the Geographic Coordinates feature first check Geographic Coordinates and then fill in the Latitude, Longitude, and Radius (in Miles) values. However, the user must know the correct latitudinal and longitudinal coordinates that will be used to locate the center of the map.

Cross Search Step 3

After completing Cross Search Step 1 and Cross Search Step 2, the user clicks Step 3 (see above in *Cross Search Step 2*) and a screen similar to the one shown in Figure 85 appears.

The screenshot displays a web interface for a cross-search operation. It features two identical query sections, 'Query 1' and 'Query 2'. Each section contains a table with two rows: 'START' and 'END'. The 'START' time is '16/09/2009 10:30' and the 'END' time is '17/09/2009 10:45'. Below the queries is a checkbox labeled 'Show Images Preview'. At the bottom, there are five buttons: 'Unique in first', 'Unique in second', 'Duplicates', 'Step 1', and 'Step 2'. The text 'MPH-900-OCUM-026.CDR' is visible in the bottom right corner of the form area.

Query 1	
START	16/09/2009 10:30
END	17/09/2009 10:45

Query 2	
START	16/09/2009 10:30
END	17/09/2009 10:45

☐ Show Images Preview

Unique in first Unique in second Duplicates

Step 1 Step 2

MPH-900-OCUM-026.CDR

Figure 85 — Cross Search Step 3 Screen

Nested & Convoy Search

When Nested & Convoy Search is selected, the Nested & Convoy Search Query Reads Screen shown in Figure 86 appears. The End Time defaults to the current date and time and the Start Time default to the day before.

In Nested Search, the results of this special query have the plate field turned into a hyperlink. By hitting the hyperlink, all the instances of that specific plate in the database are shown. In Convoy Search, clicking on the Convoy Icon causes a new window to open. This window shows the selected read highlighted in green and number of vehicles preceding and the number following the selected one.

This view should help in the identification of convoys, that is, groups of vehicles always traveling together.

The Reader section of the screen lists all readers in alphabetical order and the Transit Status is listed in the order shown in the figure. Standard Alarm Classes are 00 – Alarm, 01 – Stolen Vehicle, 02- Wanted Person, 03 – Stolen Plate, 04 – Suspended or Revoked License Plates, 05 – Scofflaw, 06 – Stolen Out (of) State, 07 – Violent Gang (Member), 08 – Sexual Offender, 09 – Other, and 10 – Tax Scofflaw. If no alarm class is selected, all will be selected.

The Reader Window lists each of the vehicles and fixed cameras that are part of the system. The Transit Status Window includes the following categories:

- Deferred Alarm
- Expired Alarm
- Rejected Alarm
- Normal Transit
- Pending Alarm, and
- Accepted Alarm.

Query Reads

START	Day	<input type="text" value="30"/>	Month	<input type="text" value="09"/>	Year	<input type="text" value="2009"/>	Hour	<input type="text" value="11"/>	Minutes	<input type="text" value="45"/>
END	Day	<input type="text" value="01"/>	Month	<input type="text" value="10"/>	Year	<input type="text" value="2009"/>	Hour	<input type="text" value="12"/>	Minutes	<input type="text" value="00"/>

License Plate	<input type="text"/>	State	<input type="text"/>
---------------	----------------------	-------	----------------------

Reader	<input type="text" value="Jason"/> <input type="text" value="Joe Brosius"/> <input type="text" value="Sheri"/> <input type="text" value="Steven Hedley"/> <input type="text" value="Tony Roberts"/>	Transit status	<input type="text" value="Deferred Alarm"/> <input type="text" value="Expired Alarm"/> <input type="text" value="Rejected Alarm"/> <input type="text" value="Normal Transit"/> <input type="text" value="Pending Alarm"/> <input type="text" value="Accepted Alarm"/>	Alarm Class	<input type="text"/>
--------	---	----------------	--	-------------	----------------------

<input type="radio"/> Cartographic Tool <input type="button" value="Select Geographic Area"/>	
<input type="radio"/> Geographic Coordinates	
Latitude	<input type="text"/>
Longitude	<input type="text"/>
Radius	<input type="text"/> (Miles)
<input type="button" value="Find"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Show thumbnails image	

MPH-900-OCUM-086.CDR

Figure 86 — Nested & Convoy Search Query Reads Screen

❑ Map Based Searches

Cartographic Tool

To use this embedded Java-based tool first check the Cartographic Tool and then click on Select Geographic Area feature. The map that appears is the default location for the client's system. The currently available map represents the geographical limit of the Query. This means that the query results are reads that happened within the limits of the map. The geographical criteria are used in conjunction with any other selected criteria (time, date, plate, state, etc.).

NOTE: If the user had searched for a location and used the back button in the Web application, the user can return to that map with the same location and scale as long as that Web application window has not been closed by the user. Closing the window or logging out of the system will return the map to the default setting. As an example, Manhattan Island in New York City was last viewed by this user (refer to Figure 40 on Page 43).

Geographic Coordinates

To use the Geographic Coordinates feature first check Geographic Coordinates and then fill in the Latitude, Longitude, and Radius (in Miles) values. However, the user must know the correct latitudinal and longitudinal coordinates that will be used to locate the center of the map.



Chapter 10 — Parameters Management

Introduction

By default, only the System Administrator has the correct permissions to use these features, which are used to configure the entire system. These include Parameters Management and Email Address Alarms.

Parameters Management

Referring to Figure 87, when the user selects Parameters Management, the Change Parameters Screen appears.

Change Parameters			MPH-900-OCUM-084.CDR
PARAMETER NAME	DESCRIPTION	VALUE	
ALARMS_DURATION_DAYS	Days before alarms data deletion	365	
ALERT_PASSWORD_DURATION_DAYS	Days for expiration password notification	15	
CONVOY_SEARCH_LENGTH	Number of vehicles in convoy search	15	
DATABASE_VERSION	Database version number	2.15.2	
DEFAULT_LANGUAGE	Default language	en_EN	
DEFERRED	Delay time limit for pending alarms, if exceeded the alarm becomes deferred (minutes)	60	
EMAIL_DIAG_SUBJECT	e-mail subject for trouble notification	Trouble Notification	
EMAIL_HOT_ALARM_SUBJECT	e-mail subject for hotlis alarms notification	LPR Alarm	
EXPIRED	Expiration time for pending alarms (minutes)	60	
IMAGE_BASE_PATH	Base path for images files	C:\OperationalCenter\I	
LAST_LOGIN_DURATION_DAYS	Days spent since the last successful login	20	
LOGS_DURATION_DAYS	Days before logs data deletion	365	
MAIL_SENDER_ADDRESS	Mail sender email address	ELSAG@ELSAGNA.COM	
MAIL_SERVER	Mail server address or hostname	SMTP.COMCAST.NET	
MODE	Law enforcement or ZTL system	SECURITY	
NUM_MAX_PWD_ERROR	number of error before password lock	5	
OCRS_VERSION	OCRS version number	2.15.2	
POST-HIT_DURATION_DAYS	Days for post-hit analysis research	300	
RADIUS_LENGTH_UNIT	Miles	Miles	
SHOW_PERSONAL_NUMBER	Show personal number (if true)	false	
SOGLIA_SEVERITY_EMAIL	level of severity required for e-mail notification	5	
STATISTICS_DURATION_DAYS	Days before statistics data deletion	180	
TRANSITS_DURATION_DAYS	Days before transits data deletion	1000	
Parameter <input type="text"/>			

Figure 87 — Change Parameters Screen

This section displays the system parameters of the EOC. Here the user may make changes on an as-needed basis, for example changing the retention period of the transits, alarms and statistics. If available on the user's network, the user can also specify a mail server for sending alarm and diagnostic emails.

NOTE: Some elements are not configurable.

When the user clicks on the Parameter Window, the selection of parameters to choose from appears (see Figure 88). These parameters appear in the same order as in the report above them.

To change any of the parameters, first select in from the Parameter Window and then enter the replacement value and then click Save. To escape from this window without changing and saving any changes, click on another feature in the Main Menu.

The screenshot displays the 'Parameters Selection Window'. At the top, a list of parameters is shown in a scrollable area:

- ALARMS_DURATION_DAYS
- ALERT_PASSWORD_DURATION_DAYS
- CONVOY_SEARCH_LENGTH
- DATABASE_VERSION
- DEFAULT_LANGUAGE
- DEFERRED
- EMAIL_DIAG_SUBJECT
- EMAIL_HOT_ALARM_SUBJECT
- EXPIRED
- IMAGE_BASE_PATH
- LAST_LOGIN_DURATION_DAYS
- LOGS_DURATION_DAYS
- MAIL_SENDER_ADDRESS
- MAIL_SERVER
- MODE
- NUM_MAX_PWD_ERROR
- OCRS_VERSION
- POST-HIT_DURATION_DAYS
- RADIUS_LENGTH_UNIT
- SHOW_PERSONAL_NUMBER
- SOGLIA_SEVERITY_EMAIL
- STATISTICS_DURATION_DAYS
- TRANSITS_DURATION_DAYS

Below the list is a 'Parameter' dropdown menu. Below that is a 'Value' input field containing the number '20'. To the right of the input field is a 'Save' button.

MPH-900-OCUM-087.CDR

Figure 88 — Parameters Selection Window

Email Address Alarms

When the user selects Email Address Alarms the screen shown in Figure 89 appears. This screen can be used either to add a new email address or to modify an existing email address.

Add New Email Address Alarms

All existing entries will be displayed in the Email Addresses Window. To add a new email address alarm first enter the correct email address in the Email Window and then assign an appropriate Alarm Class before clicking on Save. To escape from this window without changing and saving any changes, click on another feature in the Main Menu.

The screenshot shows a web-based interface titled "Email Address Alarms". At the top, there are two links: "Add new" and "Modify". Below these, there is a section for "Email" with a text input field. To the right of the input field is a "Save" button. Below the input field, there is a section for "Alarm Class" with a row of 11 checkboxes labeled 00 through 10. To the right of the input field and checkboxes, there is a yellow rectangular area labeled "Email Addresses". At the bottom right of the screen, there is a small text string "MPH-900-OCUM-088.CDR".

Figure 89 — Email Address Alarms Screen (Add New)

Referring to the numbered boxes in Figure 89, the numbers correspond to the following Standard Alarm Classes: 00 – Alarm, 01 – Stolen Vehicle, 02- Wanted Person, 03 – Stolen Plate, 04 – Suspended or Revoked License Plates, 05 – Scofflaw, 06 – Stolen Out (of) State, 07 – Violent Gang (Member), 08 – Sexual Offender, 09 – Other, and 10 – Tax Scofflaw.

Modify Email Address Alarms

The existing email addresses will be displayed in the Email Addresses Window. Select the desired email address, modify it as desired and then click Modify to save the changes. The user can also delete the email address from the system. To escape from this window without changing and saving any changes, click on another feature in the Main Menu.

NOTE: Referring to Figure 90, the system will only see alarms checked when an email address is selected.

MPH-900-OCUM-089.CDR

Figure 90 — Email Address Alarms Screen (Modify)



Chapter 11 — Roles Management

Introduction

By default, only the System Administrator has the correct permissions to use these features, which are used to add and modify what functions and features a particular type of user can access. Add/Delete Functions is similar but goes into more detail about which individual functions a particular class of user can access. These additional functions have not been discussed before in this manual (refer to the *Add/Delete Functions* section that follows on Page 85).

Add Role

Referring to Figure 91, beyond the default users, i.e., Maintenance, System Admin(istrator), User Admin(istrator), Manage Alarms, and User, this feature can be used to add an additional user class.

Create new Role

Role Name

Add new

MPH-900-OCUM-090.CDR

Figure 91 — Create New Role Screen

Referring to Figure 92, the new role of “Divisional Supervisor” was entered in the Role Name Window.

Create new Role

Role Name

Add new

MPH-900-OCUM-091.CDR

Figure 92 — Create New Role Example

Modify Roles Menu

Referring to Figure 93, when the user selects Modify Roles Menu the screen shown below appears. The user then selects the appropriate role, i.e., Maintenance, System Admin(istrator), User Admin(istrator), Manage Alarms, or User.

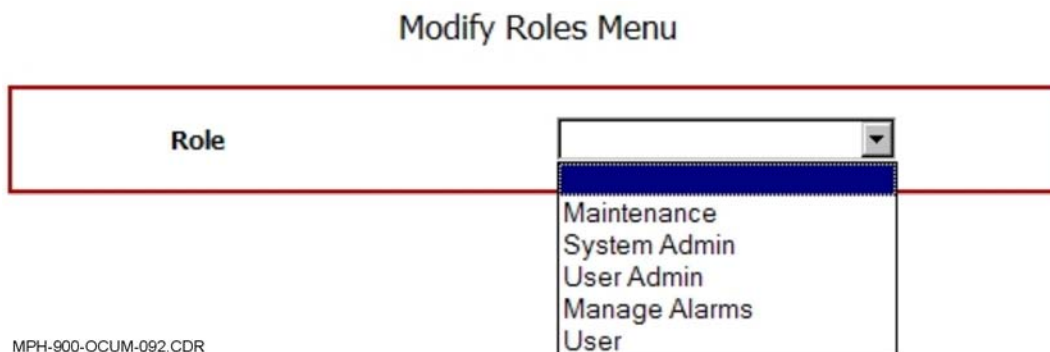


Figure 93 — Modify Roles Menu Screen

Referring to Figure 94, the user has selected to modify the User role. On the left side of the screen are the functions that the user is already permitted to access. On the right side of the screen are the additional system functions that the System Administrator may permit the user to access. In addition, clicking on each function heading will open that item to allow the System Administrator to verify what functions the user will then be allowed to use. Clicking Add will add those functions to the left side of the window. The System Administrator may also click the Remove button to remove selected functions. If a function is already permitted for that particular role, the message "Attention, menu already exist for this role!" will display. If a function is removed, the message "Menu correctly deleted!" appears to confirm the removal.

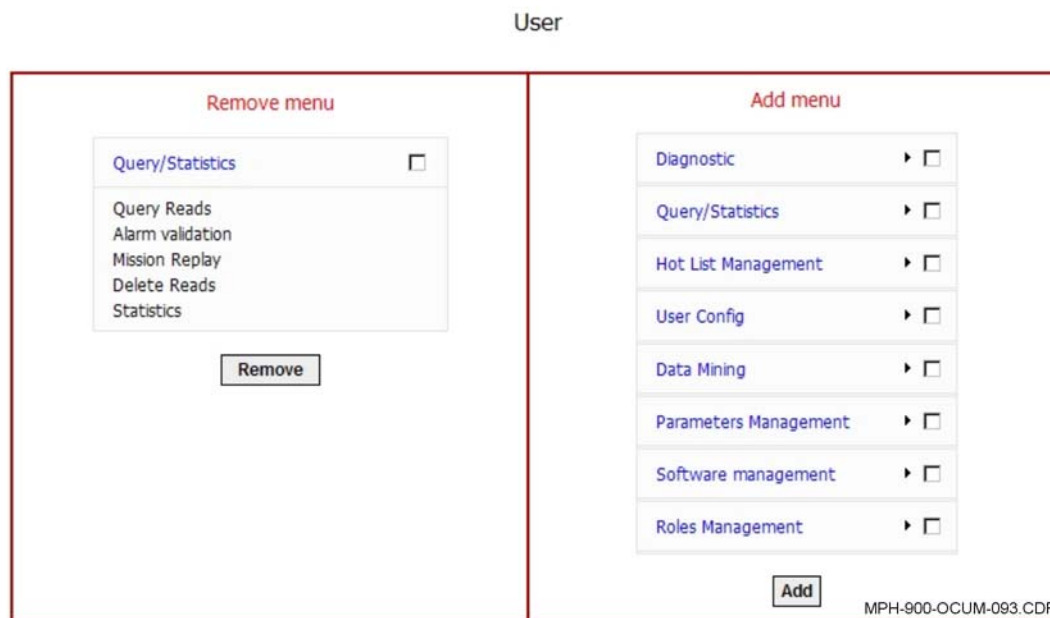


Figure 94 — Modify Roles (User Example)

Add/Delete Functions

This feature is very similar to Modify Roles Menu, however, it also allows the System Administrator to allow a user class or role, additional functionality. These include the following:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ■ Activate Remote SW | ■ Activate camera SW | ■ Delete Reads |
| ■ Deletion | ■ Delete Reads | ■ Delete Reads to Validate |
| ■ Delete Exported Reads | ■ Delete Validated Reads | ■ Users Log |
| ■ View White List | ■ Add/Delete Functions | ■ Time Marks |
| ■ Copy and paste | ■ Create | ■ Manual Trouble insertion |
| ■ Add Role | ■ Add User | ■ Cross search |
| ■ Holidays | ■ Diagnostic Applet | ■ Delete Scheduled Configuration |
| ■ Export | ■ Font Crystal | ■ Trouble Management |
| ■ Parameters Management | ■ Permissions from file | ■ Manual Permissions |
| ■ Typical DAYS Schema | ■ Import local HL | ■ Import Extern HL |
| ■ Hot List Import Status | ■ Hot list Import Status history | ■ Import SW Peripheral |
| ■ Import SW Camera | ■ Insert Delete HL | ■ Times Intervals |
| ■ Mission Replay | ■ Change Configuration | ■ Modify Roles Menu |
| ■ Modify User | ■ Nested & Convoy Search | ■ Post hit analysis |
| ■ Send to gate | ■ Query Reads LTZ | ■ Query Reads |
| ■ Export Hot List | ■ Statistics | ■ Statistics LTZ |
| ■ All Reads Fined | ■ All Reads | ■ Test GIS |
| ■ Alarm validation | ■ Validate Transits | ■ Gates |
| ■ View | ■ View Import Result | ■ Show Hot List |

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

